

VALUE OF WATER CO. FOR REFUNDING PURPOSES IS FIXED AT \$14,100,000

AUTO SPINS THROUGH THE AIR

GERMAN NOTE NOT SATISFACTORY TO U. S.; CRISIS NEAR

Difficult Situation Confronts Wilson in Relation to Warfare by Submarine

LUSITANIA CASE IS OBSTACLE

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Lansing will take the German note to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., as soon as the official text arrives. The President will then decide when he will return to Washington. The President conferred with Secretary Tumulty at noon today and asked that Secretary Lansing bring the note to him.

A disposition to await the return of President Wilson from Cornish, was the feeling in official quarters here today, following publication of the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare.

Secretary Lansing stated that while he had no reason to doubt the correctness of the version transmitted in news dispatches, no formal statement could be given to the question until Ambassador Gerard's official reply has been received. That probably will reach here late tonight. No word has been received today beyond the fact that it was being telegraphed between Berlin and the American legation at Copenhagen, whence it will be called through London to the United States.

NATIONS ARE NOW DEADLOCKED Officially, generally, were agreed that the German reply was far from satisfactory, and that the United States was faced with another difficult situation in its relations with Germany. It was pointed out that the American government and Germany had practically reached a deadlock on the law in the case, evidently neither side being willing to recede from its position. The situation was now thought to resolve itself into a question of policy, which depends on President Wilson.

Opinion varied as to the President's probable course, but it was believed likely that he would again await the crystallization of public sentiment in the country and endeavor in his next move to interpret the wishes of the American people.

The whole question, in the minds of many officials, seemed to hinge on whether there is another violation by Germany of the rights for which the United States contends. It was recognized that since the Lusitania was sunk and the negotiations begun, German submarines have given warnings, as in the cases of the Armenian and the Anglo-Californian.

If the German practice continues to square with international law, some officials here do not believe an academic discussion of principles would be placed in jeopardy by prolonging the delays.

TROUBLE OVER LUSITANIA. On the other hand, there was a general belief that any further derogation of American life in contravention of law would bring the situation to a sharp and critical juncture, which would make difficult the continuance of friendly relations.

Treatment of the Lusitania case, however, seemed, in the view of some officials to offer a possible obstacle to a prolongation of the negotiations, as the United States asked for a disavowal of the act and received none.

Both the White House and the State Department had their normal Saturday appearance of quiet. Some of the cabinet members were away for the week-end and the half-holiday cleared executive quarters early of officials.

The official text of the note today was probably somewhere between Copenhagen and New York on its way to the State Department. The first word that came to the State Department today was that Ambassador Gerard had late yesterday notified the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

CLEAVER AND BLOOD CLOTS BAFFLE

A pool of blood with a large meat cleaver beside it was discovered by a farmer on the old Snake road about a mile from the Oakland end of the road. Small blood clots indicated that the victim, whether human or animal, was dragged or carried to the road, which connects with the Moza road farther out in the hills. Some of the blood was collected by Auto Patrolmen Herring and Joyce and brought to the central police station, where it was turned over to Captain

SILENT 50 YEARS ON DEATH IN PLUNGE

True Tale of Millionaire's Death Finally Told

Terrible Threat Makes Woman Keep Secret Till Old Age

By Associated Press. QUITMAN, Mo., July 10.—Mrs. Maria Porter, who as a girl washed the bloody quilt which a band of counterfeiters had wrapped about the body of a rich cattleman whom they murdered in Siam, la., in 1863, told today the story of events that led up to the crime: described the hiding of the chest containing a large sum of money which the cattleman possessed; related the shooting of Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law, and a member of the gang, by his wife, following a dispute over the treasure; and declared she had held the secret so many years because she feared the threat by the murderers the night of the crime that they "would wash their hands in my blood" would be fulfilled if she talked.

Mrs. Porter is to go to Bedford, la., Tuesday, to testify at the trial of the men, held there in connection with the murders.

Mrs. Porter, whose maiden name was Collins, said she lived with her brothers and sisters and their widowed mother on a little farm near the scene of the crime. Nearby, five counterfeiters lived in a cave. Jonathan Dark, one of the gang, came often to the Collins home and finally married one of Mrs. Porter's sisters.

MURDERED IN NIGHT. Early in September, 1863, Mrs. Porter related, the counterfeiting gang learned that a wealthy cattle buyer and his son were on their way west to buy stock. The news quickly became common knowledge in the neighborhood.

"I did not see the killing," said Mrs. Porter. "I had been asleep that night and it must have been about 12 o'clock when I heard noises outside and went out. Five men, carrying something wrapped up in a quilt, were coming down the road. It was moonlight and they soon saw me. They came up and told me that if I ever told what I had seen, they would 'wash their hands in my blood.' I was terrified and promised to keep their secret. They put the body in an old well near the house and then made me wash the quilt, which had been wrapped about the body, and their clothing, which was blood-spattered."

"In the moonlight I saw a wagon drawn by an ox team standing in the road. In the wagon was a chest. The men took the chest away and I afterward found out that they had buried the chest in a local grove. The body of a boy who was with the cattle buyer also was buried in a shallow grave near the same spot."

Some time after the murder Mrs. Porter and an elder sister came to Missouri, to Quitman, their present home, where Mrs. Porter has lived more than forty years. Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law, became fearful lest the secret become known and came to Quitman to kill her, she says.

Dark became angry because he thought we did not treat him right and said he would kill me," Mrs. Porter said. "My sister took my part and as he reached for his pistol, she shot him. Dark died with his head in my lap."

JAMES GANG IS ACCUSED OF CRIME

FRESNO, July 10.—The Missouri cattleman and his son who were murdered at Siam, Iowa, in 1863, were slain by a gang of which Frank and Jesse James were the leaders, according to C. P. Huntsman, a Fresno real estate man, nephew of Bates Huntsman, now under arrest at Bedford, la. Huntsman will leave for Bedford immediately to assist in the defense of his uncle.

Huntsman's father, Dr. C. R. Huntsman, is now in the hospital.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Public Ownership Urged

Becker Loses Last Appeal

Justice Hughes Denies Writ of Error

By Associated Press. RANGELEY, Me., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused the application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court made by counsel for Charles Becker of New York, who has been condemned to die in the week of July 26 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

The application was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial Federal question.

Restrainer Halts Jitney Ordinance

Temporary restraint was placed upon the city of Oakland today from enforcing the new jitney ordinance which provides for an annual license from operators of \$50 per year, when Superior Judge Ogen granted to the Oakland Jitney Association a temporary injunction. The hearing of the case has been set for next Friday, at which time Attorney A. F. St. Sure, representing the Jitney association, will make arguments to the court.

The legal action was taken as the result of a number of arrests that have been made by the police of drivers of jitneys who have either refused or neglected to pay their monthly license of \$5.

The ordinance provided for a payment of \$5 per year, but at the last election an initiative ordinance was passed establishing the \$50-per-year fee. The members of the association contend that inasmuch as they had paid the original tax they cannot be forced to pay more during the year for the same purpose. The city attorney's office has passed upon the validity of the ordinance and arrests were made.

Careful Who Goes on Atlantic Liner

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, July 10.—Eighteen hundred passengers leave here today on board steamships bound for the belligerent countries for Europe. Every cabin of the American liner steamship St. Louis for Liverpool was occupied and that vessel carries 650 in all.

As a result of the explosion on board the Minnehaha precautions were taken at the American line pier and only those who could establish their right to go on board the steamer were allowed to do so.

The French line steamship Espagnole carries 450 passengers for Bordeaux, while the Italian liners carry 700 for Naples.

Municipal R. R. Gets Injunction Extension

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Presiding Judge Trout this morning granted an extension of time to the municipal railway in which the injunction granted by Superior Judge Sturtevant, banishing the exposition cars from Market street, is to become operative. The hour had been fixed at 10 o'clock tonight and an extension has been granted until Monday afternoon.

At the same time in consultation with Mayor Rogers and former Chief Justice Sullivan, it was agreed that the city should prepare an application for an order to show cause against the United Railroads why the injunction should not become operative until Judge Seawell should have a chance to hear all the evidence. This application will be made on Monday and served on the United Railroads. Judge Trout or Judge Seawell will hear the matter on Tuesday. If the papers are filed a further extension of time will be granted during which the cars can remain on Market street.

Referendum Petitions Out to Save Parties

The circulation of petitions asking that Governor Johnson's no-party law and the direct primary law be referred to a referendum vote of the people of the state was begun in Oakland and all other cities and towns of Alameda county today. All of the parties in the state, Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Prohibitionists, are behind the fight for a referendum.

The Alameda County Central Committee of the various parties, have mapped out plans for the speedy circulation of the petitions, which are to be placed in various centrally located places of business for the accommodation of the public.

The general committee in charge of the work has announced that 500 signatures are to be secured from this county. Clinton G. Dodge, who is chairman of the Republican county central committee, says that petition circulators for that party alone will obtain that many signatures.

Both petitions are at The Tribune office and may be signed there.

W. R. Davis Estate to Pay \$8076 to State

The late Roland G. Brown, one of the founders of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, left an estate valued at \$275,000, according to an inventory and appraisal filed in the Superior Court today. The estate consists principally of stocks and bonds and the residence property in Jackson street, which is valued at \$12,500.

The estate of the late William R. Davis, appraised at nearly \$400,000, will pay an inheritance tax of \$8076, according to a report filed today.

Archbishop Quigley Sinking to Death

By Associated Press. ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—Archbishop James Edward Quigley of Chicago was gradually sinking today, his physicians said, and no attempt had been made to feed him for sixty hours.

R. R. COMMISSION AUTHORIZES NEW CORPORATION PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The proposed Drum reorganization plan of the Peoples Water Company was approved in most of its details by the State Railroad Commission in a lengthy decision rendered this morning.

The value of the property was placed by the commission at \$14,100,000, although it was specifically stated that this valuation was made for reorganization purposes only, and that if the proceedings had been for the purpose of fixing just compensation entirely different figures might be arrived at. It is understood that the intangible assets, including franchise values, etc., were not considered in compiling the figures.

The commission suggests that the mortgage, which it was proposed would be for \$12,000,000, should be made \$15,000,000 in order that allowance might be made for necessary extensions, improvements and betterments in the future.

DIRECT DISTRIBUTION. Another modification of the plan of the reorganization committee, urged by the commission, was that the stock of the new company should be distributed directly to the parties entitled to it, instead of to the committee of trustees representing the bondholders of the Peoples Water Company.

The commission recommends public ownership as the best solution of the problem of Alameda county's water supply, but declares that the time is ripe for reorganization and that no further delay should be had while the various committees may be formulating plans to purchase the property.

The effect of the decision will be an attempt at immediate formation of a new corporation, the issuance of \$15,000,000 of bonds and the general refinancing of the corporation.

OPPOSITION OFFERS. The Carleton-Pittsford committee, holding \$4,000,000 worth of first mortgage bonds, will not submit to giving up their securities for stock of uncertain value. Without the consent of this committee the Drum plan cannot be carried out.

The reorganization plan approved by the commission was presented by a committee headed by John Drum, president of the Savings Union Bank of San Francisco, and represented during the hearing by Mr. E. Creed and A. G. Tashira of Oakland, and E. S. Heller and Jesse H. Steinhardt of San Francisco.

In fixing the valuation of the property at \$14,100,000, which was nearly \$2,000,000 less than the price named by the engineers employed by the Peoples Water Company, the commission said:

"It must be borne clearly in mind that this value is determined on the basis of the purposes of this proceeding only. It may very well be that a proceeding by this commission to fix the just value of the property would result in a higher value for this plant upon taking it over, would result in a different figure."

"Furthermore, in a rate-fixing inquiry, a determination would be necessary as to what part of this plant, particularly land, was used and useful in the service of the consumer. This being an inquiry to determine upon an issue of stocks and bonds, the entire property owned by the company has been valued, but, of course, it does not follow that all of this property should be charged against consumers in a rate-fixing inquiry. Or does it follow that all of this property would be taken over by the public by condemnation proceedings?"

EDGERTON'S SUGGESTION. In connection with the matter of the formation of a municipal corporation, the commission suggested that the city of Alameda county take over these properties. Commissioner Edgerton, who wrote the decision, said:

"I firmly believe that the best solution of this problem would be the purchase of this system at a reasonable price by the public, but I do not believe that it would be proper to speculate on a probable or possible purchase and delay all action, looking toward the doing of the things which are necessary, as above suggested. Furthermore, I do not see why a conservative reorganization of this company's financial condition should be delayed by public action."

"The Peoples Water Company shall proceed forthwith and present to this commission a plan for reorganization."

In pursuance of this direction and because of the delay by the corporation in the reorganization, the commission issued an order asking that the Peoples Water Company reorganize, using the following language:

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EDITORS SCAN SIGHTS OF BAY

Steam Is Boarded for Jolly Voyage for Visiting Newspapermen.

Boarding the tug Steam at 10 o'clock this morning, the visiting editors of the national Editorial Association, who yesterday and today were Oakland's guests, enjoyed one of the most unique trips during their journey West. Touching at every point along the east bay shore here there was a feature to be seen, they cruised about Alcatraz, saw Richmond's harbor and the Mare Island yard, and finally stopped at Sausalito and Inverness. In the afternoon the trip proceeded further up the bay, and the steam was made at a late hour of the party. The party started from the foot of Franklin street under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce-Commercial Club, the tug having been especially chartered for the trip.

The editors yesterday were guests at luncheon and auto ride and held a session in the Auditorium. Last night a smoker was given for the men of the party while a group of Oakland women entertained the women of the party. An informal program of speeches and entertainment features was presented under the auspices of the Oakland business men, the affair being held in the grill because the Commercial Club rooms were considered too small to properly accommodate the guests.

VISIT GREEK THEATER.

The auto trip yesterday took in the Highland drive, a visit to the Greek theater in Berkeley, with a stop for refreshments at the Faculty Club on the campus and several other stops at points of interest.

The session ended yesterday with the meeting in the Oakland Auditorium. Tonight the editors will return to their different homes in the East. Practically every portion of the United States was represented at the big convention.

Prominent Oakland women acted on the committee aiding in entertaining the editors and their wives. Among the committee-women were Miss Mollie F. Connors, Mrs. D. W. Estabrook, Mrs. G. Harrison, Mrs. C. Leonard Smith, Mrs. George B. Daniels, Mrs. Isaac Regan, Mrs. V. H. Metcalf, Mrs. C. H. King, Mrs. A. C. Posey, Mrs. John Milton Porter, Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain, Mrs. E. W. Owen.

Foreman Is Arrested on Charge of Murder

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—After walking all the way to San Francisco, following the alleged murder of one of a gang of laborers under his management, Victor Muriave was arrested this morning. He will be taken from here to Redwood City for trial. Muriave is alleged to have shot and killed the Italian laborer whose name has not been learned. Muriave had tried to kill him.

Muriave was caught when he appeared at the office of his employers, Blanchard & Brown, 680 Market street, by Detectives Slade, Earle and Charles Jenkins, who had been waiting for him. He had come to collect his wages.

Miss Daisy Polk Is Home From War Duties

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Miss Daisy Polk, sister of Willis Polk, the architect, returned yesterday from the German and Belgian front.

Miss Polk has been in France, Germany and Belgium. Since March she has directed relief work in Brittany.

"The greatest atrocity of all is that there must be war at all," said Miss Polk, "that there must be thousands of men without arms and legs, who must spend the rest of their lives victims of contagious diseases.

"I am very pro-French in my sympathies. I fear that the war is not nearing the end. The English are just awakening, and the French are wonderful. The world does not sufficiently realize how much of the fighting of the allies has been done by the French up to this time."

Robert Guggenheim to Wed Miss M. Weyher

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Mr. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, will be married today to Miss Margaret Weyher, a widely known amateur horsewoman of Scranton, Pa., friends of Mr. Guggenheim announced last night. The marriage will take place at 10 o'clock at St. George's church, where Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, who on Wednesday obtained a divorce from Mr. Guggenheim, and who yesterday was married to Mr. Morton E. Schnellenburg of Philadelphia.

DAMAGE SUIT FILED AGAINST TRIBUNE

Suit for \$21,233.50 damages has been commenced in the Superior Court by John R. Hugg against The Tribune Publishing Company for injuries alleged to have been sustained through breathing lead fumes from the melting pot of linotype machines which he was operating for the defendant.

PORTLAND DIVINE WILL PREACH IN OAKLAND

Dr. Walter B. Hinson, pastor of the White Temple Baptist church of Portland, Ore., will preach in the First Methodist church, Twenty-fourth street and Broadway, tomorrow morning. He is noted for his intellectual and spiritual sermons and is known far and wide as a successful preacher.

AGED MAN MISSING.

The disappearance of George Cruise, 50 years of age, was reported to the police by Charles Downey, 248 Twelfth street, today. Cruise, who lived at 530 Adeline street, went to San Francisco Wednesday to collect some money and failed to return. It is feared he may have met with foul play. Cruise was described as of dark complexion, with dark hair and brown eyes. He was 5 feet 3 inches in height and weighed 120 pounds.

AN EXCELLENT NIGHTCAP

Hofford's Acid Phosphate. Half teaspoon in glass of water on retiring insures sound, restful sleep.

VISITING BAPTISTS HAVE EXPOSITION DAY PLAN TO DISSEVER. UNIONS IS DEFEATED



PUPILS FROM CHINESE BAPTIST MISSION, WHO WERE FEATURE OF LOCAL CONVENTION. (LEFT TO RIGHT): MISS MAY TOM, MISS ANNIE QUAN, MISS ROSE CHIN, MISS ISABEL CHEW, MISS ROSE CHAN, MISS DASIE QUAN AND MISS LILLIE WONG.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY, IS TOPIC OF DELEGATES

This is Baptist Young People's Union of America Day at the exposition. The delegates were met at the exposition ferry slip by exposition officials, and headed by a band, paraded to the Court of the Universe. Chairman Rev. William Keeney Towner, presided at the exercises. The program for the day follows:

Introduction of Exposition officials by chairman.

Presentation of commemorative bronze medal by official of the exposition.

Acceptance and response, followed by fifteen-minute address, "Origin, Development and Effect of the Baptist Young People's Movement," Rev. F. L. Anderson, D. D., Pres. B. Y. P. U. of America.

Address, "Wanted—A Man," Rev. Henry Alford Porter, D. D., of Texas.

The next annual convention of the National Union will be held in Chicago, Spokane, Wash. speaker, has been chosen by the Coast societies for their next convening point.

ATTEMPTED SEPARATION FAILS.

A storm hovered over the Baptist Young People's Union yesterday afternoon, following the presentation to the convention for adoption of the "Important Topics" committee report, which contained a suggestion to the many Young People's organizations of the northern district, embracing thirty-seven states and Canadian territories, to separate from the National Union. The suggestion was met with a resounding vote of disapproval, which contained a suggestion to the many Young People's organizations of the northern district, embracing thirty-seven states and Canadian territories, to separate from the National Union. The suggestion was met with a resounding vote of disapproval, which contained a suggestion to the many Young People's organizations of the northern district, embracing thirty-seven states and Canadian territories, to separate from the National Union.

"We are of the opinion that the Baptist Young People's Union of America is a unit, and that it is not wise to attempt a separation," said Rev. F. L. Anderson, president of the union, in a speech before the convention. "The union is a unit, and it is not wise to attempt a separation."

No further mention about the separation was made in the report, but those who had caused it to be made were ready to request the appointment of a committee to formulate plans whereby at a later date, within a very few months, the divorcing of the northern district's work from the National Union would be accomplished. The speaker of the movement felt that it should be the policy of the National Union not to do the work of a Young People's organization for the Northern Baptist convention field.

"FORGET SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES."

Rev. William K. Towner of Oakland and President Frank J. Anderson of the National Union, voiced their disapproval of the project. Rev. Towner said:

"We should all have but one ideal, the taking of the whole continent for Jesus Christ. From the territories of Canada and in our own country there should be no north or east, no west or south, but we should forget all sectional or doctrinal differences and work together in the name of Jesus Christ."

President Anderson, who is from Chicago, placed the acceptance of the report to a vote and due to the almost unanimous opposition which first became apparent when P. G. Eberle, an attorney of Kansas City, Mo., started a protest, the section pertaining to the formation of a separate and distinct organization was ordered stricken out of the report. Had it carried it would have directly affected over one and one-half million Baptists.

The report adopted contained the following suggestions:

That the president should appoint a committee to continue the effort to secure uniform tones for the devotional meetings of the Union; that the general secretary of the Union of America should be selected with a view to his acceptability to the entire field of the union.

"GAGE OF SANITY."

"Building a Live Organization," was the theme handled by E. G. Eberle, who told of the trumpet call of service. He said:

"This is an age of organization. A fellow visited an insane asylum and noticed that though there were two hundred and fifty patients, there were only twelve keepers. He asked if it would not be

easy for the inmates to get away. He was told that if they got together they could easily get away, but that they did not get together. This shows that cooperation is the badge of sanity. There are so many organizations that it is mighty important for us to understand the purpose of the Baptist Young People's Union. The greatest cause for the failure of young people's organizations to live up to the highest possibilities has been the fact that the young people themselves, their pastors and officers, haven't understood clearly enough the true function of the Young People's Union.

"The purpose of the Union is training for service. It is the development and education of the individual in personal activity in the work of Christ."

"The Baptist Young People's Union is a vital part of the church, the link between the Sunday school and the church proper, and Christ's call to the young people of today to a higher and more efficient service to personal evangelism and to prayer is as insistent and as clear as ever it has been in the history of the church."

"PASSING OF THE SALOON."

Rev. John Snape of Spokane had the honor at his lecture last evening. He said:

"My subject is the driest on the program and it is getting drier every minute. It will be a great deal drier January 1, 1916. Now we have nine states in the prohibition column. Then there will be eighteen. It is too bad that California, the golden state, the golden chance last fall when Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington voted dry. But it is something to know that California has 68,000 square miles of 'dry' territory and that 600,000 people live on it. I shall have the honor on January next to be living in a state that can boast the largest 'dry' city in this country—Seattle."

OAKLAND CHILD SONGSTERS.

Most inspiring and beautiful was the singing by the Baptist Young People's Union 1913 Junior chorus last evening, a chorus of children. The singers, residents of Oakland and Greater Oakland, were: Louis Reid, Roland Sprackler, Irene Reid, Evelyn Wilson, Vivian Eager, Myrtle Kurtz, Day Drexler, Charlotte Drexler, Gertrude Priber, Muriel Friberg, Stella Scherer, Harold Schwarz, Sarah Johnson, Bernice Hamilton, Richmond McCarty, Dorothy Eisenberger, Marie Mally, Alice Lundquist, Bernice Reid, Francis Brown, Lillian Graves, Mildred Bates, Dorothy Barrow, Loraine Ford, David Reynolds, Johanna Munroe, Ethel Houtzmaier, Muriel Smith, Myrtle Smith, Mildred Smith, Joseph Schwarz, Ed Williams, Robert Reid, Westley Garrison, Alvin Wolsmith, Lucille Brown. The children's choir was led by Caleb Lundquist, accompanied by Mrs. Lyle Gould, pianist. Mrs. W. D. Johnston is junior superintendent of the association.

PENMAN AWARDS MADE.

Those senior standard societies which had reached a mark of 100 per cent efficiency and so reported were awarded pennants. The winners follow:

Southern California—Burlington B. Y. P. U., Fullerton; Alhambra B. Y. P. U., Los Angeles; Imperial B. Y. P. U., Los Angeles; Tremont B. Y. P. U., Pasadena; First B. Y. P. U., San Pedro; Ocean Beach B. Y. P. U., Ocean Beach.

Colorado—Beth Eden B. Y. P. U., Denver.

Illinois—Arcola B. Y. P. U., Arcola; Mt. Vernon B. Y. P. U., Mt. Vernon; Normal Oglesby B. Y. P. U., Normal.

TURK VICTORIES AT DARDANELLES RECITED

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, via London, July 10.—The Constantinople correspondent of the press agency has sent the following dispatch:

"The Dardanelles operations within a very few days have been developing very satisfactorily for the Turks. They captured several important trenches on the British side. French prisoners taken consisted of youths scarcely 17 years of age and other veterans. All make a pitiable impression."

CREW ORDERED FROM CAB.

The crew was ordered out of the cab and the bandits cut loose the three forward cars. After running the cars a short distance down the track, the bandits cut loose the engine and started it on its wild run. The engine came to a halt near Garland, Ala., from lack of steam, after running about 40 miles.

GREAT BRITAIN SEEKS ARMAMENT LABOR IN U. S.

By Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10.—The long arm of the British mission of inquiry into the armament labor supply has extended to Seattle. In its efforts to obtain workers in connection with the manufacture of munitions in England, John H. Paton, who asserts that he is an American citizen and a son of John G. Paton, millionaire New York exporter, is displaying papers which bear his signature declaring his promise to go to England in the capacity of automobile driver. The papers bear also the signature of a W. H. Murray, agent of the British government. It is not known whether any others have been induced to sign such papers.

'FATHERLAND' PREDICTION BEFORE STATE DEPT.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, formerly called the attention of the state department to the 'Fatherland,' a paper published in New York, pointing out that it forecast the sinking of the Lusitania and predicted internal explosions on ships sailing from the United States for the allied nations. Without making any request, the ambassador's communication declared that such publications indicated 'guilty fore-knowledge of a crime.'

FAST TRAIN PREY OF BOLD BANDITS

Posses Scour the Country for Men Who Escape With Large Sum.

By Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—Posses of officers and railroad detectives early today were scouring the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here, in search of four bandits, who, near that place, shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, held up and robbed the Louisville and Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York to New Orleans. No word of the success of the chase had been received here at an early hour.

Visiting Pastors to Occupy Pulpits of East Bay Churches

A large number of protestant pulpits of Oakland will be occupied tomorrow by visiting delegates to the Baptist Young People's Union. Visitors can be heard at mentioned churches as follows:

Rev. G. W. Cassidy of Wichita, Kan., First Methodist Church, Broadway and Twenty-first street.

Rev. R. B. Hinson of Portland, Ore., First Congregational, Twelfth and Clay streets.

Rev. W. W. Hamilton of Lynchburg, Va., First Presbyterian, Broadway and Twenty-sixth streets.

Rev. F. L. Anderson of Chicago, First Baptist Church, San Francisco.

Rev. W. S. Abernethy of Kansas City, Brooklyn Presbyterian, East Fifteenth street and Twelfth avenue.

Rev. A. W. Rider of Los Angeles, Eighth Avenue Methodist.

Rev. A. W. Dahl of San Francisco, Knutvale Christian, Knutvale avenue and East Twenty-third street.

Rev. A. L. Wadsworth of South Pasadena, Centennial Presbyterian, Foothill Boulevard and Twenty-fourth avenue.

Rev. J. G. Little of Havana, Ill., Baptist, Twenty-third avenue and East Seventeenth street.

Rev. F. L. Hardy of Kentucky, Dano Norwegian Baptist, Twenty-fifth avenue, near East Fourteenth street.

Rev. J. A. Priddell of Selma, Twenty-first avenue Baptist, San Francisco (morning). Rev. W. L. Clapp of Iowa (evening).

Rev. J. A. Japham of Iowa, Alameda Baptist.

Rev. R. P. Valentine of Los Angeles, Tenth-avenue Baptist, Tenth avenue and East Fourteenth street. Rev. M. S. Bryant of Champion, Ill.

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Rev. F. L. Hardy of Kentucky, Dano Norwegian Baptist, Twenty-fifth avenue, near East Fourteenth street.

Rev. J. A. Priddell of Selma, Twenty-first avenue Baptist, San Francisco (morning). Rev. W. L. Clapp of Iowa (evening).

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FAST TRAIN PREY OF BOLD BANDITS

Posses Scour the Country for Men Who Escape With Large Sum.

By Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—Posses of officers and railroad detectives early today were scouring the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here, in search of four bandits, who, near that place, shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, held up and robbed the Louisville and Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York to New Orleans. No word of the success of the chase had been received here at an early hour.

Visiting Pastors to Occupy Pulpits of East Bay Churches

A large number of protestant pulpits of Oakland will be occupied tomorrow by visiting delegates to the Baptist Young People's Union. Visitors can be heard at mentioned churches as follows:

Rev. G. W. Cassidy of Wichita, Kan., First Methodist Church, Broadway and Twenty-first street.

Rev. R. B. Hinson of Portland, Ore., First Congregational, Twelfth and Clay streets.

Rev. W. W. Hamilton of Lynchburg, Va., First Presbyterian, Broadway and Twenty-sixth streets.

Rev. F. L. Anderson of Chicago, First Baptist Church, San Francisco.

Rev. W. S. Abernethy of Kansas City, Brooklyn Presbyterian, East Fifteenth street and Twelfth avenue.

Rev. A. W. Rider of Los Angeles, Eighth Avenue Methodist.

Rev. A. W. Dahl of San Francisco, Knutvale Christian, Knutvale avenue and East Twenty-third street.

Rev. A. L. Wadsworth of South Pasadena, Centennial Presbyterian, Foothill Boulevard and Twenty-fourth avenue.

Rev. J. G. Little of Havana, Ill., Baptist, Twenty-third avenue and East Seventeenth street.

Rev. F. L. Hardy of Kentucky, Dano Norwegian Baptist, Twenty-fifth avenue, near East Fourteenth street.

Rev. J. A. Priddell of Selma, Twenty-first avenue Baptist, San Francisco (morning). Rev. W. L. Clapp of Iowa (evening).

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IT'S HUSBAND THAT PAYS AND PAYS AND PAYS—FOR DIVORCES

No matter whose fault it is that couples are led into the divorce courts the husband has to foot the bills, as evidenced yesterday when Superior Judge Fred V. Wood told E. J. Williams that "a man in a divorce suit gets it going or coming." He ordered Williams, who is plaintiff in a suit against Hedwig Williams, to pay her alimony and costs, although he felt that he had grounds for a divorce in his complaint against her.

"It's the law that the husband has to pay all the divorce expenses, and I'm afraid that you are stuck," declared the court over the protest of Williams.

Suit has been commenced by Casperine A. Brockhoff for a divorce from Alexander G. Brockhoff, whom she accused of having neglected her to spend his money and press his attentions upon cafe entertainer. Besides that, she says that he called her names and abused her.

Count Szechenyi Slain in Battle, Is Reported

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 10.—The Budapest correspondent of the Post states that news has just been received that three prominent members of the Hungarian nobility have fallen in the battlefield. They are Count Bela Saterhazy, son-in-law of Count Anassay, Count Nicholas Zichy and Count Szechenyi. It is not known to what branch of the family Count Szechenyi belongs.

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TERRIFIED FOR HALF CENTURY

Woman Keeps Mystery of Iowa Crime Locked in Breast.

(Continued From Page 1)

man, and Bates Huntsman did bury the bodies and the \$50,000, but did so at the orders of the James boys, says the prison man.

Although not born when the murder occurred, he says the story was told him both by his father and his uncle and has been known in the family for years. His story in brief is:

On the night the two were killed, Dr. Huntsman, who had been visiting at his brother's home, was summoned to attend Mrs. Floyd Collins, who was ill in the cabin of Jonathan Park. Bates Huntsman accompanied the physician. Just before reaching the cabin they stumbled on the James boys and their gang after the murder had been committed.

The two men were backed up against a tree and then Bates Huntsman was forced, under threat of death, to bury the two bodies while Dr. Huntsman buried the gold.

Although members of the family sought to have Dr. Huntsman reveal the hiding place, he died without giving its location, although in his later years he was sorely touched by poverty.

ROBERT BUCHANON LECTURES.

Last evening at the Quercus Club, an illustrated lecture was rendered by Robert Buchanan, the well-known lecturer on "The Important Cities in Europe." The lecturer was quite at home with his subject.

Jehnnhardt's

Special Frozen Dessert
TUTTI FRUTTI ICE CREAM
ORANGE WATER ICE
VANILLA ICE CREAM

Pint Brick 25c Qt. Brick 50c
at Store. at Store.

Quart Brick Delivered, 80c

Frozen Fruit Specials

Fresh Frozen Peaches
Fresh Frozen Strawberries
Fresh Frozen Loganberries
Fresh Cantaloupe Sundae

Special Candy for Sunday

"PINEAPPLE KISSES"
that fairly melt in your 50c
mouth—by the pound

Broadway, Near Fourteenth
OAKLAND Phone Oakland 496

AMUSEMENTS AT THE ORPHEUM

Seats for Nazimova week are being sold so rapidly that it is advisable to telephone your order at once. The Orpheum Box Office has received to date 7

RAILROAD COMMISSION FIXES VALUE OF WATER COMPANY AT \$14,100,000

Figure Stands Only for Refinancing Plan Approved Formally by State

(Continued From Page 1)

Some can be raised without its authorization.

In considering the evidence presented at the hearing, Commissioner Edgerton makes this statement:

"I am impressed with the unanimous testimony of the engineers in this proceeding to the effect that this water system is now being drawn upon by consumers for approximately the capacity of a small water supply in the very near future, and especially if there be a recurrence of dry years, there may be a shortage of water."

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

The testimony of the engineers is to the effect that there is an adequate adjusted supply which can be made available upon the expenditure of several million dollars and that this development could be made at once. In view of the fact that the water supply is now being drawn upon by consumers for approximately the capacity of a small water supply in the very near future, and especially if there be a recurrence of dry years, there may be a shortage of water.

There is another serious danger lurking in the situation, and that is the ability of bondholders to institute foreclosure proceedings at any time. The evidence in this case shows that the determination of conflicting interests as between classes of bondholders and stockholders would not be simple and it is safe to conclude that if foreclosure proceedings are commenced this property will be in the courts for a long period of time during which it will be idle, if any, credit and inevitably the service now given to consumers will deteriorate and of course no adequate program for additional water supply can be initiated or carried out.

POINTS OF EXPEDIENCY.

"Ordinarily I would hesitate to advocate that the commission take a position with regard to a plan proposed in advance of its being agreed upon by all necessary parties, but as it is sincerely urged upon me that the plan is expedient and will help out the situation, I will support it."

PRESIDENT WAITS GERMAN REPLY

Official Textual Copy Is on the Way From Copenhagen.

(Continued From Page 1)

Telegraph office at Copenhagen that it was on its way to the cable.

Officials thought the first sections would begin coming through tonight. The last note from Berlin took thirty hours to reach Washington. It will take several hours to decipher the text after it arrives.

WHAT MAY BE DONE.

Those in official quarters familiar with diplomatic precedents and the progressive development of the American attitude believed that, having stated its position and asked for assurances which now have been refused, the only course left open for the United States seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established under the rules of international law. This would mean in effect that the United States would await a violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for the rights asserted.

There was a revival of talk concerning the severance of diplomatic relations.

Germany's complete evasion of liability for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania has revived the subject most acutely, according to well-informed persons.

Analyzing the German answer to-day, officials found little on which it appeared that the negotiations could be further prolonged.

FIRST U. S. DEMAND.

The United States had devoted its attention to the principle that Americans should be able to travel on the high seas on unarmed and unresisting belligerent merchant ships of any nationality, in accordance with previously recognized principles of international law. Assurances had been asked that before any destruction would be attempted the list and search of such vessels and the transfer of passengers and crew to a place of safety would be accomplished. It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question.

The expression by Germany of a "confident hope" that the United States "will assume to guarantee that those vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhindered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by naval authorities by both sides," left the implication in the minds of many officials that Germany was prepared to destroy American passenger ships if they were found to be carrying contraband.

LUSITANIA SINKING.

The reference in the new note to the Lusitania tragedy created a profound impression. After having asked the United States to first place its consideration that the Lusitania was in reality an armed auxiliary cruiser and carried high explosives, which the American government in its note contradicted with official information, the German government, it now seemed, had formally justified the action of the submarine commander in sinking the vessel, thereby refusing to disavow its act as the United States had requested.

The only definite proposal made by Germany to change the present status—the suggestion that four enemy ships could sail under the American flag if neutral passenger facilities proved inadequate—was considered certain of rejection, because, aside from other considerations of principle involved, the United States would not undertake to guarantee any interference with the lawful shipment of contraband from its shores to any of the belligerents.

WORTHY ANSWER, BERLIN DAILY SAYS

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 10. (Via London.)—The German government today issued its reply to the American note of July 8 to the American

note, and a prompt agreement upon some plan, embracing the various interested parties, would be impossible if they are left to negotiate among themselves and, furthermore, in view of the fact that the value of the water system is now being drawn upon by consumers for approximately the capacity of a small water supply in the very near future, and especially if there be a recurrence of dry years, there may be a shortage of water.

ECONOMIC METHODS.

"It is my opinion that in determining the value of a plant, methods of arriving at depreciation are valuable only as they indicate the probable future life of the structure. I have carefully considered all of the evidence with relation to depreciation, and will be influenced in my decision, as to the total value of this plant and my judgment based upon this evidence as to the present condition and the probable future life of the system."

The order of the commission in full is as follows:

"Application having been made by the Peoples Water Company for an order authorizing the transfer of its property to a corporation to be hereafter formed, and the commission having received the evidence of the value of the property of the Peoples Water Company at this time is \$14,100,000."

"It is hereby ordered by the Railroad Commission of the State of California, that the Peoples Water Company be and is authorized to transfer and convey all of its properties, real, personal and mixed, to a corporation to be hereafter organized, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 10, 1913, relating to the transfer of property of public utilities."

can note dated June 9, relative to Germany's submarine warfare and its effect on American interests, the Morgen Post says today:

"The answer in every way is worthy of Germany. It shows the calm of a good conscience, a willingness to lessen the fearfulness of war as far as possible, and an upright wish to live in peace with America. But it also expresses a firm will not to abate one jot or tittle of Germany's rights. The answer clearly shows that the responsibility for the form of submarine warfare rests on Great Britain."

The Morgen Post quotes the American note where it declares that the "government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of either American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality," and says:

"This was a point on which American and German conceptions were opposed to each other, and it must be pointed out that this difference of opinion also is not compromised by the new German note, but that rather it still exists in its essential features."

The Morgen Post also says:

"Feeling in the United States is what it has been since the time of the Lusitania sinking, and President Wilson will have to satisfy this new feeling in considering and answering the present note. That the note will meet unrestricted approval at the hands of a large part of Americans is certain."

Great Loan Supported Loyally, McKenna Says

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 10. (4:41 p. m.)—Reynold McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, authorized the statement this evening that the great British war loan had been supported in a way that exceeded his expectations.

"RUSSIAN RETREAT NOT EQUATED IN HISTORY"

By Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, via London, July 10.—The Svenska Dagbladet publishes an interview with Sir Sven Bredin, the geographer and explorer, describing his impressions gained on a recent trip along the eastern front. He praised the Russian retreat, which he says was strategically superior to anything of the kind in history, and he was particularly impressed by the immense losses inflicted on the German army.

REPORT STOPPAGE OF BELGIAN FOOD SUPPLIES

By Associated Press.

ROTTERDAM, via London, July 10.—It is reported here that the German military authorities in several of the Belgian provinces, in an effort to force the civilians to work for the army of occupation, have withheld food supplies sent in by the committee for the relief of Belgium. In Maastricht, the supply of food is said to have been stopped because the mechanics refused to work in the railroad shops. At Antwerp, the workers are reported to have been deprived of food because of their refusal to work in barbed-wire factories. Similar action was taken at Roubaix on the refusal of the workers to make sandbags for trenches.

AUSTRIANS TO ATTACK

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 10.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times sends the following dispatch:

"The defeat of Archduke Ferdinand's army near Krasnik is not regarded as decisive, despite its high importance as the Germans are sending strong reinforcements with a view of attempting to recover the lost initiative."

PICNIC AT SHELL MOUND.

Grande institution will hold a picnic and general outing at Shell Mound park Monday, July 12. Several valuable prizes have been offered as inducement for a large attendance.

occupations of bonds will be a first step toward all of its property, to an amount not to exceed \$14,100,000 face value and said bonds shall bear interest not to exceed six percent per annum and as a condition of the issue there shall be issued by said new corporation in exchange for said property, common capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$14,100,000.

COMMON STOCK ISSUE.

"Said stock and said bonds or the proceeds thereof shall be used to pay off or cancel all of the indebtedness which is then upon any of the property of Peoples Water Company and also all of the promissory notes of the Peoples Water Company which are now secured by said property of Peoples Water Company."

"Said property of Peoples Water Company may be transferred to the new corporation free and clear of all incumbrance, except such incumbrance as is represented by bonds issued by itself in part payment for the property."

"Provided that this order shall not be effective until the transfer of property occurs hereunder, nor any stock or bond be issued by virtue hereof, until there shall have been submitted to the commission and its approval, obtained upon the articles of incorporation of the corporation which is to take over the property of Peoples Water Company and the trust deed under which said corporation is to issue the bonds hereinabove mentioned."

"The foregoing opinion and order are hereby approved and ordered filed as the opinion and order of the Railroad Commission of the State of California."

Dated at San Francisco, California, this 10th day of July, 1915.

H. D. LOVELAND, ALEXANDER GORDON, EDWIN O. EDGERTON, FRANK H. CANN, Commissioners.

President Max Thelen was the only one of the commissioners who did not participate in the investigation and wrote the opinion.

MINES PLANTED IN NORTH SEA

Russia's Foes Seek to Block Archangel Passengers Report.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Officers and passengers on the Russian steamship Czar that arrived here today from Archangel said they had sighted in the White Sea, on June 27, when within a day's run of Archangel, a wrecked steamship floating bottom-up in the sea, surrounded by a mass of wreckage and cargo. The Czar steamed around the wreck several times searching for survivors, but none was found. The identity of the ship was not determined, the name on her stern having been partly obliterated, with only the letters O. M. L. O. and beneath the letters O. N. D. O. showing. The latter were thought to have been part of the name of the sailing port, London.

The bow of the ship was smashed in, evidently by the old torpedo, but the rest of the ship was intact. Frank G. Ormsby, of Easton, Pa., one of the passengers, who saw the wreck, said that he was returning from Archangel after a ten days' stay.

"The ship that I sailed on reached Archangel June 15," Mr. Ormsby said. "We had been warned by wireless to look out for mines. On the 14th, four British ships and two British freighters were stuck in the White Sea; on June 17, a Norwegian freighter was badly damaged; and on June 22, the British steamship Twilight was hit and disabled. Russian warships shot out the torpedo, but the mines of June 21 destroyed three with gunfire and six more were picked up."

"As no German vessels have been seen in the White Sea since the war started," Mr. Ormsby added, "it is believed by Russian authorities that German planters operating under the Swedish and Norwegian flags are engaged in sowing the mines in the path of vessels entering the Russian port."

"Archangel is congested with freight of all kinds," Mr. Ormsby continued. "This is mainly due to lack of railroad facilities entering the port. The line of railroad leading south is being double-tracked, and the equipment they have calls for another standard of gauge than the one now in use, the new track is being laid out for the old one, but with the standard and narrow-gauge equipment it, in one sense, is but two single lines."

"Maritime records do not contain the name of a ship bearing a name similar to the letters on the wreck seen in the White Sea. The British steamship Twilight was last reported at Blyth, England, on June 11."

RUSSIAN DEFENSE LINE NEAR TARNOPOL, PLAN

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 10.—The Times correspondent with the Russian forces on the Zlota Liza river, Galicia, says he learns that the Russian attacking armies are not retreating through necessity, but owing to the situation in the center where concentrations of the Germans continue to be directed.

"From information gleaned from high sources," says the correspondent, "it is believed that the extreme left of this army would not have been obliged to retire had it been acting independently. The 'movable' rear guard actions received in military history, for, although faced by almost overwhelming forces of the enemy, it retired with no loss of morale and in six weeks has withdrawn from the Strv river to the Zlota Liza and has taken 55,000 prisoners, besides inflicting a loss on the enemy probably greater in numbers."

"All the officers here agreed that the Zlota Liza river is such a strong natural barrier that it could have been held indefinitely if this army's movement were stopped. It is a formidable question how much further the army will retire, but before Tarnopol is reached there are at least six natural positions, and it will be a long time before the Germans are lost in carrying each of them."

Elks' Convention at Los Angeles July 15th to 17th inclusive. Special round trip excursion fares on the Santa Fe.—Advertisement.

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE

BERLIN, July 9, 9 p. m. (via London, July 10, 2:37 a. m.)—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the United States' note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, last night, is:

FIRST—Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

SECOND—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely. Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American government will see that these ships do not carry contrabands; such ships to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag, and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag, to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

The full text of Germany's reply is as follows:

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo, re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war. The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this applies to the ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government, in the note of the 15th, last, repeated that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Francis the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the United States, the German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceful trade. In the international process which since the violation of those principles have been conducted for the regulation of laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abrogation of the right of capture at sea, and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

HOPES TO FIND WAY.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness to raise the question of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always conscious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceful traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning, and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repeating in doing so all the rights of international law, disregarding all the rights of neutrals.

DRIVEN TO WAR ON TRADE.

On November 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war zone, and by planting poorly anchored mines off by the steppe and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so by that actually blockading neutral coasts and ports connected with international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On November 14, 1914, the English premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people are now to be given the choice of starving from starvation with their women and children or of relinquishing their independence.

OBLIGED TO MEET ENEMY.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting war in self-defense, for the national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law. With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare.

However, the American gov-

ernment will also understand and appreciate that in the right for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them it is the sacred duty of the Imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial government were to neglect in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen to transport thereby have been exposed by an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats.

Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of high explosive materials (word omitted, possibly "disseminated") this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies, and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its history, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurance that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping, and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

SAFE PASSAGE PROMISED.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers who made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board; details of arrangement for the unhindered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities on both sides.

Cannot protect enemy ships.

The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic ocean can be afforded American cit-

zens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular, the Imperial government is unable to admit that it is bound to take any steps to ensure the safety of the lives of enemy ships through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany, however, declares that it is not possible for the Imperial government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial government is prepared to interpose no objection to the placing under the American flag of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of free and safe passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical provisions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to propose to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

Berlin, July 8, 1915.

WANT UNDERSTANDING ON SUBMARINE QUESTION

By Associated Press.

10.—Among the items given out for distribution abroad by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"Political and even naval circles are beginning to tire of the daily editorial in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question. The Tages Zeitung's attitude is considered sufficient proof that such an understanding is desirable."

"The Chemnitz Socialist newspaper, the Volks Stimme, has received a letter from its editor, who is fighting with the German forces in the eastern front, regarding the recently published peace proclamation of the Socialist party. 'Germany,' he said, 'may treat for peace whenever she pleases without fearing the consequences of the contrary. It is only the certainty that they will have to suffer fearfully from their own acts that can bring Germany's enemies to their senses,' he declared."

"A dispatch from Constantinople says that the minister of public works has received official reports that this year's crops throughout Turkey are excellent. The government has provided agricultural machinery for quick harvesting."

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In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

CANNOT PROTECT ENEMY SHIPS.

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\$300,000,000 WAR SUPPLIES TO ALLIES

Editor of "Fatherland" Publishes Charge Shipments Have Passed Mark.

NEW YORK, July 10.—George S. Messersmith, editor of the "Fatherland," today published a charge that the Allies from the United States had passed the \$300,000,000 mark in the shipment of war supplies to Europe in the year ending July 1.

There are also some striking concrete figures. The United States government July reports that war exports have amounted to over 2 percent of our total shipment to Europe in the year ending July 1.

NORWEGIAN NEUTRALITY VIOLATED BY BRITAIN

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to San Francisco, July 10.—Among the items given out for distribution abroad by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"According to latest reports the German steamship Pallas of Bismarck was attacked in Norwegian territorial waters by an armed English trawler, which fired twice at the steamer. The English auxiliary cruiser Victoria assisted in the violation of neutral rights until a Norwegian sloop arrived. The sloop secured the release of the steamer and eleven men from her, who had been arrested by the British in violation of international law."

The Norwegian government has protested to Great Britain against this violation of neutral rights."

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A Tremendous Bargain on Lakeshore Avenue

This beautiful bungalow home, 6 rooms and sleeping porch, on a CORNER LOT. 68-foot frontage, MUST BE SOLD at once. Price has been placed on this charming residence AT LEAST \$2500 below actual value. Lot ALONE on corner fronting on 100-foot boulevard and carline, 9 minutes from the city hall, is worth \$4000. Lawn all in; a garden full of roses; plenty of room for garage; beautiful sheltered porches, and all the latest conveniences and built-in features. You will make a big mistake if you fail to inspect this REAL HOME in the most delightful part of the Lake District. It is sure to be sold in the course of a few days. We will gladly place an automobile at your disposal to inspect this house. Telephone at once, Oakland 1750.

Wickham Havens Incorporated

Entire Top Floor
Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland

96th Semi-Annual Payment of Interest

4%

For the six months ending June 30, 1915, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1915. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10th bear interest from the first of that month.

J. Y. ECCLESTON, Cashier.

THE OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS

The Oldest and Largest Bank in Alameda County

BRANCHES—1150 Seventh Street, Oakland.
N. E. Cor. Shattuck Ave. and Center Street, Berkeley.



ing Sunda., 5 p. m., 525 13th st., Oak. 8621. **ALL WELCOME**

The Meddler

Mrs. Mary, quite contrary
How does your garden grow?
With silver balls and cockle shells,
And maidens all a-row.

So they sang of gardens,
In the good old Mother
Goose days of one's
childhood. At "a garden
luncheon" recently,
the poets were quoted apropos of
gardens, and Longfellow's poem on
flowers was read, and there were refer-
ences to "The Rose Bud Garden of
Tennessee."

But the young and pretty hostess
was strangely quiet about gardens. It
was all the more noticeable because
she is the most enthusiastic young
matron on that subject on this side
the bay. And finally her friends
discovered what was the matter, when
she read between the covers of the
magazine from a current magazine:

"The gardens of our friends! How
half an acre of land can destroy con-
versation, friendship, and indeed all
the finer relations of life. The gar-
den-lover has no conscience. Neither
as the man who is building a house,
but he commits his atrocity only
once in a lifetime. The garden, on
the other hand, is like a spoiled
saut. There is no limit to its de-
mands for admiration. It is new not
only each spring, but each month,
most each day of the year. You
may be required to find something
new to say about it at least twenty-
times in one season something
which usually turns out to be grossly
redundant and unsatisfactory."

"You arrive weary and dusty at
a country house of a friend, and
have hardly swallowed your tea,
when—"Wouldn't you like to see my
garden?" says your hostess. Ten to
one you have been sitting for twenty
minutes in some pergola or piazza,
from which the garden was designed
to be viewed; but in your hostess's
version the verb "to see" takes on a
new and sinister meaning. It sig-
nifies counting buds, chasing small
bees, listening to long, confusing
monologues and allowing opinions to be
dragged from you on matters about
which you have neither information
nor intuitive judgment. For hours
backward sentences like this ring
through your head: "Do tell me,
would I do better with a group of
red-throated asterisks against
at wall, or do you like the azure-
and Ardenas better?" "Give me
your opinion about this twelfth-cen-
tury well-head that we picked up at
Melpomene last summer. Doctor
Jones thinks it's a genuine Marie
Antoinette."

Not only the suffering of the mo-
ment is to be considered, but the fact
that painful associations are gradu-
ally being set up in connection with
growing things. Your heart sinks
at the mention of a crocus. The smell
of damp, freshly turned earth—once
full of a pleasant promise—now
suggests nothing but wet feet, a back-
ache, and hours of interminable wait-
ing beside a digging friend, who
was just as well as you do that
the garden is getting cold."

conservation reigned. A painful
ance fell upon the group of
trons. Embarrassment marked
the guest for its own. Sorrow and
she struggled for the mastery on
a pretty face. Down to the depths
each charming guest, for the
juresque complaint might have
been written for her. Well did she
write it! Then a bright young guest
stepped to her defense. The writer
could have remembered how gen-
erous we are to each other. The
"s" you had from England last
year divided with us all, and just
how much pleasure we all give
sending flowers to our friends?
perhaps after all, it is just as
not to drag them up hill and
in date, over rocky paths, when
it comes to luncheon. And the
is looked as if they agreed with
But the Garden Club that is to
new chapters in gardening in
foothills, is to be formed just
same.

REMON IN STONES" READ IN GARDEN.

it unwilling to have any com-
ment made of her beloved garden
being matron remarked: "A gar-
den is always lovely, a flower always
its message to send. There are
things very much more of a
which one endures at the hands
of a friend. For instance when
is shown "collections." Take
age stamps for instance. Who
to see a collection of meaning-
less stamps? Or there is the
cabinet, which properly
is in a museum. Or there is
collection of china, or of post

cards, all of which one is expected to
admire with a large degree of en-
thusiasm.

Or one is dragged through the new
home of a friend, tramping up and
down stairs and peering into cup-
boards until one has exhausted all
one's adjectives. I should think one's
friends would prefer one's garden
everytime.

DWELLING PLACES OF CHARM FOUND HERE.

Apropos of the garden, the home,
that it surrounds is Oakland's great
asset, and it is a pity that visitors to
our exposition cannot see more of
our homes. After seeing the great
exposition tourists remark, "But
where are the homes?" They are
all around the bay, many of them on
our beautiful hill slopes, and they
are the best advertisement California
has to show. In Southern California,
especially around Santa Barbara, one
warning certainly does not stand for
hospitality. Oakland has a great
chance for advertising itself in the
way that carries the finest appeal by
means of its homes. And Oakland
women are charming in their aboun-
dant hospitality. They will be glad
to entertain visitors whenever it is
expected of them, and when it can
be arranged.

PHILANTHROPY AGAIN YES IN INTEREST.

Many plans are being made for
the philanthropic events that are
scheduled for the late summer and
for early in the autumn. "The Fash-
ion Show" is the newest development
in plans for charity. Two Fashion
Shows are already scheduled, one at
Newport and one at Oakland. Mrs.
Oelrichs has named her afternoon
"The Passing Fashions Show," and it
will be given late this month on the
terrace of Rosecliff, her Newport
home. It will be for the relief of
French women and children and
Belgian refugees. Handsome cos-
tumes will be worn by living models,
on the terrace and on the lawn.

The day will be called Secours Day,
and the show will in reality be a
demonstration of the latest things in
the dressmakers' and costumers' art.
There will be two performances, af-
ternoon and evening, with refresh-
ments in the afternoon and a supper
and dance at Rosecliff in the evening.
The patronesses will represent some
of the most important women in the
social world. Among them will be
Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Ogden Go-
let, Mrs. Townsend Dorr, Mrs. Will-

MRS. JOSEPH RAYMOND NEWSOM, (MARGUERITE BURKHEIM) ONE OF THE ATTRACTIVE BRIDES OF THE SUMMER.

lam K. Vanderbilt Jr., Mrs. Burke
Roche, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs.
Ogden Mills.

The Fashion Show, to be given here
early in September, will be managed
by the president and directors of the
Ladies' Relief Society, and among
those interested in planning it are
Miss Matilda Brown, Mrs. Victor Mc-
Call, Mrs. Frank K. Mott, Mrs. Harry
Chickering, Mrs. William Thornton
White, Mrs. H. S. Kegan, Mrs. Charles
Butters, Mrs. Spencer Brown, Miss
De Fremery, and Miss Bakewell.

COUNTRY CLUBS AS HOLIDAY SEATS.

All the country clubs were in gala
dress for the Fourth of July holidays,
the "Old Glory" week-end, as people
have learned to call this special an-
nual outing. At the country clubs
the decorations were all in the na-
tional colors, and the various tables
were decorated with red, white, and
blue flowers. Athletics came promi-
nently to the foreground in the three
days of holiday time, at Del Monte,
and at our own country clubs, golf
was the leading amusement. At the
Sequoiah Club the golf links grow
steadily in favor. Owing to their
splendid links, there is a great re-
vival of golf among women on our
side of the bay. But this is only a
reflection of the national develop-
ment of the game. No out-door
sport has grown so fast in popularity
as golf. One reads of it:

"Twenty years ago it was a novelty
to see a game, although there were
many enthusiasts in the country then,
but in twenty years golf has grown
so much in popularity that it bids fair
to rival lawn tennis. Not only has it
attracted the men, but women have
taken up the old Scotch game and so
enthusiastically that they have forced
the association that governs the sport
to recognize them. There is now a
national tournament played each year
for the women's championship, a
similar tournament in nearly every
state, and local and club champion-
ships are played for all over the
country."

"The women have done so well that
English and Scotch women have vis-
ited this country to compete in the
big events."

The women do not play as hard a
game as the men. The men in the
East, in championship games, play
thirty-six holes, and the women do

half that number. Many of them,
however, do not like this idea of hav-
ing to do just half the task set for
the men, so they play eighteen holes
in the morning and then, just to show
that they are perfectly able to do
more, play another eighteen holes in
the afternoon, and they always finish
well.

Some day, perhaps not long hence,
women will play in championship
tournaments with men. At least this
is the prophecy of some golfers, men
and women. It is possible that a
mixed tournament will be arranged
in addition to the events exclusively
for men and for women. Then, per-
haps a woman may win a champion-
ship. At present it is generally con-
ceded that the women are crowding
the men very hard, and the best men
players have quite hard tasks in try-
ing to concede half a stroke a hole
to the best women players.

The Sequoiah links are attracting
the best women players from all
around the bay. The club is admir-
ably managed, and bids fair to be
the leading club in fine golf scores
on the coast.

The visitors from the East are
playing exceedingly good golf, and the
proficiency of the young girls and
young matrons in athletics is quite
wonderful. Because it must be re-
membered that in the East, the
climate for a large part of the year
does not admit of out-door sports.
The Alexander girls, who are cousins
of the Crookers, play a fine game of
golf. They are also tennis experts.
The Maharajah of Kapurthala is also
a good tennis player, and both she
and the Maharajah dance exceedingly
well. Both of them were exten-
sively entertained in New York, and
many complimentary affairs are ar-
ranged in their honor at Burlingame.
The William Crookers gave a tea for
them last Sunday at Burlingame.

One meets many well-known fam-
ilies at the Sequoiah Club, and among
them one often sees the Philip Clays,
the Fred Shermans, the Cogans, the
Templeton Crookers, the Wigginton
Creeds, the P. E. Bowles, and the
William Pierce Johnsons. Miss Jose-
phine Johnson is probably the best
woman golfer on our side of the bay,
though Miss Violet Whitney and Mrs.
C. D. Wingate may always be depend-
ed upon to pass in good scores. Many
of the younger girls are planning to
take up golf this summer, so the se-

quoiah Club will be accomplishing
good work along many lines.

HOMING DAYS, THESE FOR VACATIONISTS.

From mountain and seashore those
who went away for the week-end are
returning, all with happy tales to tell
of pleasant summer outings. At Tahoe,
many well-known families entertain-

a brunette with vivid coloring, and is
a very bright and attractive young
girl.

The Roger Chickering's motored to
Tahoe, and are spending the holidays
there, and at Tahoe also, Dr. and Mrs.
Herbert Moffitt have opened their
summer home, and during the season,
they will have many guests. Among
their large circle of relations are Mrs.
Moffitt senior, the James K. Moffitts,
the Rudolph Spreckels, the Johnstons,
the Daniel Jacklins, and the Herbert
Moffitts.

The Wigginton Creeds, who have
been spending a month at Tahoe, ex-
pect to return to their Piedmont home
about the middle of July.

For many seasons, Mr. and Mrs.
Duane Bliss have been at Tahoe,
where the Bliss family has had, for
many years, large lumber interests.
But this summer, they have decided,
because of the Exposition, to spend
the summer around the bay. Mrs.
Bliss was formerly Miss Florence
Dunham, of this city.

Mrs. Charles Lovell and her daugh-
ters, the Misses Lilla and Phyllis
Lovell, are in the Yosemite valley,
and will not return to their Oakland
home until the middle of July. Miss
Lilla Lovell will then entertain for
Mrs. Mark Anthony (Helen Tupper),
one of the brides of the summer.

The Irving Lundborgs spent the
holidays on their ranch, near Los
Gatos, where they hope to entertain
many of their relatives this season.

It is with much pleasure that
friends of the Hush family learn that
Mrs. Frank R. Wells is coming to the
coast for the summer. Mrs. Wells
was formerly Miss Jean Hush, one of
the most popular girls of the Fort-

sweet simplicity making her very lov-
able indeed.

Mrs. Faltoute's home is in Summit,
New Jersey, where the family has
much social influence. Mrs. Faltoute,
who was formerly Miss Florence
White, is a stunning brunette, with
fine coloring, and a most attractive
matron. She and her little girl are
to be guests at the old family home
of the Whites in East Oakland, where
they will spend the summer. They
will also be guests of the William
Thornton Whites.

BENJ. IDE WHEELER SOON TO RETURN.

President Wheeler is expected to
return from the East in a few days,
and with Mrs. Wheeler, will go to the
McCloud river for a rest. For many
seasons he has spent a part of the sum-
mer holidays with the Charles S.
Wheeler, at their country home,
"The Bend," on the McCloud river.
It is a delightful place for a rest—in
the heart of the great forest. There
is splendid fishing in the McCloud
river, which flows through the
grounds of "The Bend," and there is
deer hunting in the big forests.

President Wheeler will return to
town to entertain, at Berkeley, Col-
onel Theodore Roosevelt who is his
very intimate friend. The Roosevelts
were once before guests of the Wheel-
ers, and the former president was one
of the first of the distinguished speak-
ers who have graced the Greek thea-
ter, at Berkeley.

DIPLOMATIC ATTACHE IS LION OF SEASON.

But interesting guests seem to be
quite the order of the hour, and on
all sides there are interesting enter-
tainments for them.

Mr. Raymond Baker is being great-
ly entertained in this all too brief
visit to his old-time home. One hears
that Mr. Baker was the most popular
of all the attaches in Petrograd last
season. He sings well, is a fine con-
versationalist, and has the splendid
standards we are accustomed to as-
sociate with the finest type of Ameri-
can manhood.

But Raymond Baker did not have
to go as far afield as Petrograd to
achieve success. He won that once
in Nevada, in his prison experiments,
which were so successful that they
attracted the attention of the nation.
The old family home of the Baker
family, on Madison street, was the
center, for many years, of much hos-
pitable entertainment and friends of
the Baker family have tried to extend
a welcome well worth while to Mr.
Ray Baker in this, his first visit in
many months to his home. Mr.
Baker will leave in the late autumn
for Europe.

Mrs. George Marye will return to
Russia by way of the Orient, and she
plans to sail in September. She will
be accompanied by Mrs. J. Borden
Harriman and Miss Ethel Harriman,
of New York.

Mrs. Marye is being extensively en-
tertained by friends in San Francisco
and Burlingame, and she is wearing
some exceptionally beautiful gowns,
which she brought from Petrograd
and from New York.

Her jewels are also lovely. One
exceedingly handsome necklace which
she is very fond of wearing is a strand
of pearls, which she brought from
Russia. The pearls were an heirloom
in a well-known Russian family, and
they belonged to a grand duchess
who was forced, by the exigencies of
war, to place them on the market.
The pearls are wonderfully well
matched, and the necklace is exceed-
ingly handsome.

PICTURES IN THE MEDDLER.

Miss Mae DuVal is one of the belles
of the smart set, whose engagement
was an interesting announcement of
the season. Her fiancé is Mr. Benja-
min Cravens of East Oakland. Miss
DuVal is the daughter of Mr. William
DuVal and the sister of Miss Frances
DuVal. They are spending the sum-
mer at their ranch in Contra Costa
county.

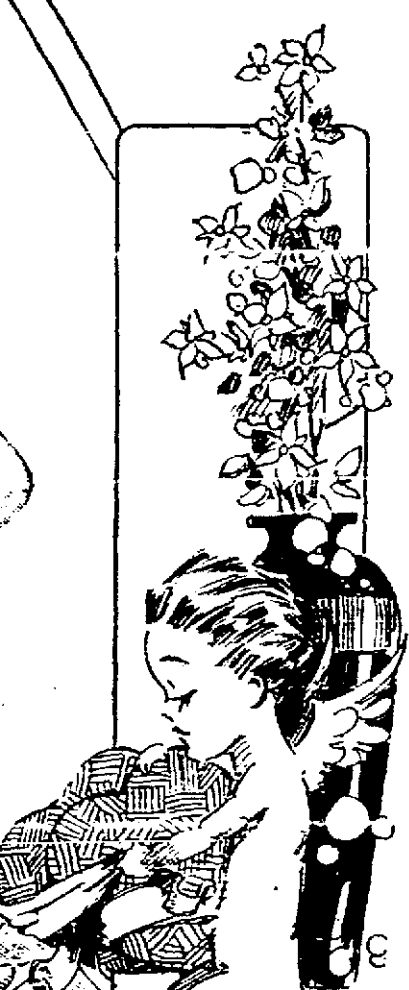
Mrs. Joseph Raymond Newsom is
one of the attractive brides of the
summer, who, with Mr. Newsom, re-
turned this week from a honeymoon
at Del Monte. Mrs. Newsom was Miss
Marguerite Burkheim of Berkeley
before her marriage.

MRS. JACK SPRECKELS AS AUGUST BRIDE.

Many old-time families of Oakland
were deeply interested in the engage-
ment, announced some weeks ago, of
Mrs. Jack Spreckels and Frank Wake-
field. The engagement was announced
at a luncheon given for the bride-
elect by Mrs. John McNear. Now
comes the news that the wedding of
Mrs. Spreckels and Mr. Wakefield will
take place in August, when Mrs.
Spreckels' divorce becomes final.

The bride-elect was formerly Miss
Edith Huntington. Three years ago,
she astonished her friends by taking
up aviation, and with a well-known
aviator, she flew from Alcatraz out

(Continued on Next Page)



MISS MAE DU VAL, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO BENJAMIN CRAVENS WAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED.—Webster photo.

TONG LEADER HAS WOMAN ARRESTED TEDDY TO MAKE TRIP TO COAST

Resorts to American Courts for the First Time in South. Former President Considering Return to Republican Party; Rumor.

LOS ANGELES, July 10.—The Tong leader, who has been arrested here, is expected to make a trip to the coast. Mrs. Wong, who was arrested with him, is expected to make a trip to the coast. The Tong leader, who has been arrested here, is expected to make a trip to the coast. Mrs. Wong, who was arrested with him, is expected to make a trip to the coast.

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Later, according to the story told by the district attorney's office, Mrs. Wong was arrested with him, is expected to make a trip to the coast.

BY SHREWD SCHEME SWINDLES RAILROAD

Railroad officials and the police of all coast cities are today seeking a young man who on Monday swindled the Southern Pacific Company out of \$1250 and tickets to New York City on the representation that he was secretary to E. O. McCormick, vice-president of the road.

The stranger presented himself at the San Mateo office of the company. McCormick, he sent a telegram to the office in San Francisco to this effect: "Honorable E. O. McCormick, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company, New York City. Please send me a check for \$1250 and tickets to New York City on the Southern Pacific Railroad."

An hour later a man called for the "Davis" ticket at the ferry station. He said that Davis was in Oakland and must have the tickets—three first-class to New York and a half fare—at once. He presented a check for \$800, signed "E. O. McCormick," and received the tickets and \$450 in cash. The check was returned from the bank late yesterday, marked "no account." The tickets have not been used.

TESTIFIES IN WESTERN PASSENGER RATE CASE

CHICAGO, July 10.—W. J. Cannon, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, testified in the western passenger rate case that the states covered by the present application for higher rates have the lowest maximum fares in the country.

"The western railroads," he said, "have from one-quarter to one-half the population per mile of road as compared with the eastern roads. Their average passenger receipts per mile are higher than in any other territory, but this is because the western roads have mileage in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and other states where three-cent per passenger mile is allowed because the population is sparse."

Mr. Cannon, assistant general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, was examined before Mr. Cannon took the stand, but did not recede from his position taken on direct examination.

TRAMPS 4000 MILES FOR PLATOON SYSTEM

Working in the interests of the platoon or two shift system for firemen John Henry Mooney of New York is here after a 4000 mile tramp across the continent during which he has visited the principal cities. He represents the Dauntless League, a firemen's organization with 42,000 members, and the Civil Service Commission of New York, a firemen's official organ.

From Oakland Mooney will go by way of Bakersfield and Fresno, returning East through the southern states. He will be remembered as participating in long distance challenge walks on the Pacific coast four years ago.

Travel Eastward Through the Cool Scenic Northwest

Via NORTHERN PACIFIC

Rich in historic incidents, unsurpassed for scenic wonders and traversing the most productive section of the Northwestern States. The Northern Pacific Ry. is the scenic route from California's Expositions by way of Gardiner Gateway, Yellowstone National Park.

Two fast through trains daily from Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago. Through Drawing Room Cars, Observation Library Cars, leather upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, Coaches, and through Dining Cars serving The Great Big Baked Potato.

One train daily from North Pacific Coast cities to Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Kansas City and St. Louis. All connect with Great Northern Pacific S. S. Co's steamers (meals and berth included) from San Francisco to Astoria-Portland or with rail or water lines from California points. Write, call or phone for free travel literature.

T. E. STATELER, General Agent Passenger Dept. 685 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Northern Pacific Ry

Pay Cash, Close Way East Affording Perfect Travel Comfort. No Extra Fare Charge on Fast Trains

Bring the Kiddies OUT TO Palm Beach ALAMEDA Thursday, July 15th

The Pantages Theater Management have arranged to take care of every youngster in Alameda County at Palm Beach.

Everything Will Be Free

All the little ones need have is an admission ticket to the matinee at Pantages Theater, Thursday afternoon. The cashier at the Pantages box office will give every child a book of coupons which gives them a free car ride to the beach; bags of pop corn; cake and ice cream; lemonade; bathing; dancing.

In other words, Palm Beach will be turned over to the children attending the

Pantages Theater Picnic Party

NORTHWESTERN \$72.50 San Francisco to CHICAGO and Return

\$ 98.50 to . Toronto, Ont. \$110.70 to Philadelphia, Pa.
\$112.70 to . Boston, Mass. \$108.50 to Washington, D. C.
\$115.70 to . Portland, Me. \$110.70 to New York, N. Y.

Choice of direct routes. Tickets limited to Oct. 31, 1915, permitting liberal stopovers.

You ride over more miles of double track than any other transcontinental line. Automatic electric safety signals all the way.

You arrive Chicago in the new passenger terminal of the Chicago & North Western Ry.

For full information and particulars apply to R. V. HOLDER, General Agent CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY. 878 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

IDEAL ROUTE EAST Through the Panama Canal TO NEW YORK VIA LOS ANGELES LARGE AMERICAN TRANS-ATLANTIC LIVERS "FINLAND" "KROONLAND" 22,000 tons displacement

From San Fran. July 10 To Los Angeles July 11

Aug. 3rd Aug. 24th Aug. 4th Aug. 25th

First Cabin \$125 up Intermediate \$60 up

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FAST ELECTRIC TRAINS TO Sacramento

Leave Daily Except as Noted.

7:50 A.	Sacramento, Tallac, Pittsburg, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Chico, Osa's Car
8:30 A.	Colusa and Yuba Stations.
9:30 A.	Sacramento, Dixon, Pittsburg, Chico, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Chico, Osa's Car
10:10 A.	Colusa and Yuba Stations.
11:50 A.	Sacramento, Dixon, Pittsburg, Chico, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Chico, Osa's Car
12:30 P.	Colusa and Yuba Stations.
1:30 P.	Sacramento, Dixon, Pittsburg, Chico, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Chico, Osa's Car
2:30 P.	Colusa and Yuba Stations.
3:30 P.	Sacramento, Dixon, Pittsburg, Chico, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Chico, Osa's Car
4:30 P.	Colusa and Yuba Stations.
5:30 P.	Sacramento, Dixon, Pittsburg, Chico, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Chico, Osa's Car
6:30 P.	Colusa and Yuba Stations.

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Sails 12 Noon Sails 11 a. m.
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First Class \$10.00
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Third Class \$5.00

ALAMEDA COUNTY DELINQUENT TAX LIST

Delinquent Tax List for the year 1914 for the county of Alameda appears in the Oakland Weekly Tribune (not daily) under date of June 5, 12, 19 and 26. Also delinquent Tax List for the Town of Emeryville for the year 1914, 1915 and the town of Piedmont.

All persons interested may secure extra copies of the Tax Lists in question at the publication office of The Oakland Tribune, 2th and Franklin Sts. Oakland, or copies will be forwarded promptly by mail on receipt of the regular price—5 cents a copy. Remittances may be made in postage stamps, if more convenient.

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A toilet preparation of merit. Keeps hair in excellent condition. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Sold in 15c and 50c Bottles at Drug Stores.

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TEACHERS ASK MILITARY TRAINING

But Will Combat Militarism; Also Are Opposed to Liquor at Banquets.

WHAT THE STATE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS STAND FOR

Military training for boys in the high schools of California.

Teaching and training that will combat aggressive militarism.

Opposition to the serving of liquor at any schoolmen's banquet.

The granting of one-half a credit for Bible study undertaken outside of the school course.

Although there are more than 600 members enrolled in the California High School Teachers' association, scarcely more than a score of them were present at the convention, before adjourning, placed itself on record on a number of the important questions that had developed during a week of discussion. But seventeen ballots were cast in the election of officers.

On the question of bringing the Bible study back to the high school, the vote of the convention stood 11 to 11 and was decided only after President Williams cast his ballot. It was decided that the matter be referred to a committee of the directors, who will report to the teachers. By a vote of 12 to 5 military training for all the high schools of the state was favored.

DEBATE IS KEEN.

While the number who actually voted was very small, interest in the debate was marked and spirited. The question of Bible study was brought up by President J. C. McCown of the Pacific Telephone seminary in an address Thursday and presented by delegates at yesterday afternoon's session. As the state law does not allow the course in any of the high schools, it was proposed that the North Dakota system, that of a carefully prepared syllabus for study outside of the school and for an examination at the close of the year, be adopted by the school.

Instantly there was opposition, led by J. F. Engle of Stockton, who held that the 150 delegates present should not decide so important a question, and that a delay of a year was needed for proper consideration. A motion to table the whole matter received an 11-11 vote. The great majority expressed no opinion. President Williams voted against the motion, and a new one, asking that it be referred to the directors, carried. Should the directors decide in favor of the plan and should their influence be weighed with the State Board of Education, one-half credit in high school work will be given to students for Bible study.

MILITARY DISCUSSION.

No less spirited was the discussion that followed a resolution proposing that the convention go on record as favoring instruction to combat aggressive militarism and favoring military training in the high schools. An attempt to carry the first motion and to table the second failed by a 9-12 vote, and the entire resolution was then carried. Engle, who has had military training in his high school at Stockton for several years, championed the measure and declared that the training could never develop a militaristic spirit, as the boys who took it felt, almost without exception, that they had fought at the end of four years, and did not wish to join the regular army.

"They scatter into the various occupations and do not become, in any sense, a military class as do men who are isolated in barracks and who live the barracks life," he said. "We must recognize, however, that a great nation should never be a weak one and that within sixteen years, under the present system, we have thousands of men between the ages of 18 and 40 who at least know the manual of arms."

LIQUOR IS "ABOLISHED."

There was not a dissenting vote against the resolution proposing that the association go on record as opposing the serving of liquor at any banquet of schoolmen, and declaring that the practice was against the spirit of the teaching profession and against the spirit of the state. The resolution was declared earlier in the convention that pictures in an educational magazine disclosed on the tables of an educational banquet bottles of "three stars" as well as Dutch harbor. The convention also adopted resolutions thanking President Williams and the returning officers for their labors during the year.

OBJECT TO CONFUSION.

Objections to the many changes in meeting places were voiced by most of the heads of sections, who report at the final session. One committee man, whose name was withheld, was quoted as saying that he did not favor meeting at the University of California until definite arrangements for accommodating the convention could be assured. Most of the delegates, however, were inclined to excuse the many changes, which were declared to have been responsible for a light attendance at some of the meetings, on the grounds of the unforeseen increase in attendance at the summer session.

REDLIGHT LAW ATTACKED.

MARTINEZ, July 10.—A fight on the state's redlight abatement law will be started here by Mrs. F. E. Miller, who, backed by certain financial interests, has employed three attorneys and will conduct the local test case based on the alleged unconstitutionality of the law and the lack of jurisdiction of the Superior Court to enforce it.

J. P. Morgan 'Feeling Fine'

Wounded Financier in Touch With Office

NEW YORK, July 10.—J. P. Morgan, who was shot twice, a week ago today, in an attempt on his life by Erich Muerter, alias Frank Holt, was "feeling fine and dandy" today, it was said at his office here. All apprehension as to Morgan's recovery had vanished, it was said. Mr. Morgan is in room 1001 telephone touch with his office.

Athletic Girls on Exhibit, Is Charge

BERKELEY, July 10.—"So long as we have interscholastic athletics for girls we will have in them a feeling of self-consciousness which turns to a degree of pleasure in the continued display of their attractiveness," said Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, inspector of athletics for girls in the New York City schools and speaker yesterday before the California High School Association and the National Congress of Recreation. Miss Burchenal voiced opposition to anything except inter-school games and urged that the supervision be exercised by women teachers.

"Interscholastic athletics for girls," she said, "is merely showing off their attractiveness. That's the trouble in this country. We are showing and then we want to exhibit it. Athletic tests of girls have been taken around the country in recent years and deliberately exploited. And the worst is, so many of the girls learn to like it."

It seems a fixed tendency to regard anything done by girls as a spectacle. And the trouble is that the men go to see boys' athletic games because every man likes to see a fight, the girls' contests are viewed with curiosity or amused contempt.

Three Widows Seek Slain Man's Estate

RICHMOND, July 10.—Three women who have been wives of Bart Keohane, wealthy Stege hotelkeeper, who died a few days ago from the effects of gunshot wounds received in business, are trying to secure his valuable estate. The first wife was divorced from Keohane twelve years ago. The second three years ago. They have appeared here and discussed with attorneys the chance of securing the property and very large bank account left by Keohane.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LIBERAL LEAGUE

Permanent organization was established last night in the new North Oakland Civic organization known as the Alameda County Liberal League. A large new membership attended to hear a talk along the lines of liberal government by President T. J. O'Leary. Meetings are to be held bi-monthly and prominent speakers invited to address the gatherings. The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, T. J. O'Leary; vice-president, J. H. Crowe; secretary, M. R. Feeley; recording and corresponding secretary, William Owens.

FINE LINEN COVERS BODY OF TINY BABE

The body of an infant, less than a day old, was found today by the scavenger in an ashen at the rear of the La Grande apartments, 402 Grand avenue, in an exclusive neighborhood. The child was wrapped in a clean white linen napkin and a fine linen. There were no marks of violence to indicate the cause of death. An autopsy will be held, and an investigation is being conducted by the police.

BEATEN BY THUGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Robert Smith of 90 Market street, was held up, beaten and robbed by three men at Taylor and Clay streets this morning. They took \$5 from him.

TAUNTED FOR NATION, Russ Seeks to Die

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Because his friends had blamed his country for the war and had taunted him with responsibility for his native land, Anton Gram, a Russian tailor of 224 Devisadero street, decided that life was no longer worth living, early this morning, and jumped from the bridge at Beale and Harrison streets. The bridge supports the roadway across Beale street and Gram was found bruised and bleeding on the ground by Patrolmen Cummings and Rordan, who had been summoned by a citizen, Richard Sitts, of 222 Harrison street, who saw Gram hanging by his hands from the bridge.

The tailor seemed to be making efforts to climb back, but was unsuccessful, and fell to the road. His skull was fractured, his left ankle and left thigh were broken and his body was badly lacerated. He was taken to the Harbor hospital, where he was able to tell the police of his attempted suicide.

NINE BOMBS HIDDEN IN SHIP CRAFT SAILS ATLANTIC IN DANGER

Explosive Machines, Hidden in Cargo, Found After Voyage.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkoswald at Marseilles, when the vessel went to discharge its cargo of sugar from New York on her last outward voyage, according to the Kirkoswald's officers, who reached here today on the steamer's return trip.

The bombs were hidden in bags of sugar, the Kirkoswald's officers said, taken aboard at the Fabre line pier in Marseilles.

The Kirkoswald, flying the British flag, sailed from New York May 2 for Marseilles. This was about the time the activities of the bomb placers, so far as yet disclosed, reached their height. Of the three other vessels which it was learned recently sailed out of New York with bombs secreted in their cargo, two departed within a few days of the Kirkoswald. These were the Lord Erne, sailing April 25, and the Bankdale, which left here May 7.

Like the Kirkoswald, both these vessels were British and both sailed for a French port—Havre.

The bombs were round and small. The place where the explosive had been placed was sealed with soft tallow or grease, placed over the opening, apparently with the idea of producing combustion in the heat of the hold. Beneath the grease on each bomb was a percussion cap.

Raise an Anti-War Banner Cry Peace to Angry World



MRS. W. I. THOMAS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY, WHO YESTERDAY SOUNDED WOMEN'S CRY AGAINST WAR AT OAKLAND'S WOMEN'S PEACE MEETING.

Education of Child, Combatting of Commercialism, Are Methods Suggested

Making the peace-ideal practical was the keynote of Oakland's greatest women's peace meeting, held yesterday at the Hotel Oakland. Under the auspices of the Oakland Center of the Civic League, international figures in the great women's peace movement sounded woman's cry against war.

It was the cry of the women of Europe and their sisters in America. But there was more in the meeting than a cry for the abolition of scientific slaughter. There was an evidence of real work already done and some suggestion of a solution of the problem.

The remedy has been discovered—the education of the people against war. The first steps have been taken. It is to be the same process as that which abolished slavery, say the speakers, and it is making even more rapid strides.

All this was set forth in the address of Mrs. W. I. Thomas, secretary of the women's peace party, delegate to the Hague Convention, and one of the national leaders in the move for peace.

Piling argument upon scathing denunciation, she traced commercialism's connection with the war, and showed the light breaking in the "Promised Land of Peace."

Other speakers were heard on war. Mrs. Dane Coolidge spoke on fair dealing as a foundation for peace. Thomas Hayden mentioned woman's part in the work. Miss Mary Hofer suggested education of the child as a remedy.

Mrs. A. E. Carter, president of the day, introduced Miss Anita Whitney, past peace president, who introduced in turn the different speakers of the occasion. Mrs. Dane Coolidge of Berkeley was the first speaker.

"Peace is the foundation of the world," declared Mrs. Coolidge. "Fairness is the foundation of peace. Things of peace should be things of spirit and the argument for the sword is denied by the very use of the sword."

"Never a move has been advanced by war, but always retarded since the human race left the period of barbarism. When resisting masses of men were justified in the use of the sword—but this has passed many years ago. But men have eaten the apple of discord. Now we must solve the problem of world peace."

"It is all a matter of the idea. The American people must be educated to the new point of view, through the schools and otherwise, that they may lead the nations of the world along better paths. America must be kept out of this morass of despondency and idealism will do it. Victor Hugo said that the ideal was the meeting place between God and man. We must make the ideal practical."

"The chairman of The Hague peace convention, Miss Jane Addams," said Miss Whitney, "is now in Europe bearing peace messages to the rulers of fighting nations, but the executive secretary of the convention is here with her message. The Hague meeting fulfilled Mark Twain's prediction that it would show women with a power such as the world has never dreamed of. I now introduce Mrs. W. I. Thomas of Chicago, who will speak on 'The Education of the Child as a Remedy for War.'"

TELLS OF THE HAGUE SESSION.

"I am only secretary to the Women's Peace party—I was just a humble delegate to The Hague," remarked Mrs. Thomas, in correction of the misstatement of Miss Whitney.

"People from all parts of the world," she continued, "are now investigating its greatest problem, its rehabilitation. It is a question of idealism, patriotism and civilization. The idealist is one who is willing to make an intellectual step first—and all that has been accomplished in the world has been so accomplished."

"I am not the idealist that you are," she said, "I am the idealist in the practical sense. We are building up a practical action by steadily building up the public sentiment that 'The Man Who Thought He Could But Could Not.'"

NEW DIVERS FOR NAVY, PLAN

Shipbuilding Program Includes Many Additions to Fleets.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The next building program for the United States navy will include estimates for nearly double the number of submarines appropriated for by the last session of Congress. From officials in close touch with the administration's plans for the navy it was learned tonight that while the general board would wait until September before making its recommendations, at least thirty, and probably more, submarines certainly would be requested.

The last Congress in three sessions authorized twenty-six submarines, and the United States has a total now of nearly seventy in commission or building.

Secretary Daniels, it is understood, favors a large building program, believing that in the development of the efficiency of the submarine arm lies the most important task of the navy today.

While the attitude of President Wilson on the question of submarine building is not definitely known, those who are familiar with his views in general, formed since the outbreak of the European war, will not be much surprised if he approves an extraordinarily large program for the construction of under water craft.

SUBMARINES IMPORTANT.

The importance of the submarine for the United States, not so much in its offensive strength against enemy battleships and cruisers, but for defense of the lengthy coast lines, is appreciated by the President, it is understood, and he plans to examine closely the entire question in conferences with Secretary Daniels before the estimates for 1917 are finally submitted.

Information is being gathered rapidly abroad by the experts of the Navy Department concerning the latest improvements in the under-water boat. One of the reasons why some European countries have been able to manufacture submarines rapidly has been because of their development of the industry of internal combustion oil-burning engines. Experiments are being conducted by the navy for the use of electric batteries in propelling submarines for submerged operations.

Greater efficiency than has been achieved by any foreign navy is confidently predicted by high naval officers for American submarines as a result of the batteries which are to be introduced. Already Secretary Daniels has announced that all submarines built will be equipped with one more disappearing gun for surface action.

While the development of the submarine is being worked out, plans for the two superdreadnaughts provided for by the last Congress are being delayed pending the results of experiments now in progress with defense against torpedoes.

RIFLES DISCUSSED.

A point to be determined is whether the new ships shall carry main batteries of eight 16-inch rifles or twelve 14-inch weapons each. The new 18-inch rifles, larger even designed for naval use, have been ordered by the navy, it has been stated, although no details of its performance have been made public.

PASTOR SPEAKS FOR NEGRO ADVANCEMENT

Rev. Albert W. Palmer will be the speaker of the evening at an open meeting of the Northern California branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Chabot Hall, corner of Eleventh and Grove streets, Oakland, on Monday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock.

The association is composed of both white and colored people, and is devoted to securing equality under the law and in earning a living for the negro. It is held that at the present time discrimination contrary to the constitution and the laws of the land operate prejudicially to the negro, and close the door of opportunity to negro youth. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring invalid the grandfather clause in two of the Southern states, which had deprived negroes of the right of suffrage, despite constitutional guarantees, has been received with great pleasure by both the white and the colored members of the association, especially as it was written by a Southern member of the court.

SEULBERGER HOME IS ROBBED BY BURGLARS

Burglars entered the home of J. Seulberger, 235 Newton avenue, by forcing a side window. The place was ransacked and jewelry, rare foreign coins and \$5 stolen.

The theft of an automobile, a black roadster with yellow wheels, was reported to the police by J. M. Stearns, who has offices in the Daisel building. The machine was stolen from Santa Rosa and Oakland avenues.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES ANNOUNCE ALLIANCE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The Honing and the Cooper Advertising Companies, two of the leading publicity agencies of the city, have consolidated. The joint concern will be known as the Honing-Cooper Advertising Company. Louis Honing is president of the new advertising agency and Frank J. Cooper is vice-president.

REV. GUNNELL TO PREACH.

Rev. George Gunnell of Trinity church, Toledo, O., will preach the sermon at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Monteito and Grand avenue tomorrow morning, his subject being "The Man Who Thought He Could But Could Not."

TROOPS NEAR STEPS OF PALACE

Huerta Removed From El Paso to Ft. Bliss; Constituents Disposed Of.

BULLETIN.

EL PASO, Tex., July 10.—Carranza's main army north of Mexico City was defeated south of Aguas Calientes yesterday, according to a message received here today from Colonel Enrique Fernz Hal, Villa's chief of staff.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Dispatches to the Carranza agency today, say that General Gonzales and his troops attacking Mexico City have now penetrated to Villa de Guadalupe, about two miles from the capital. Hereafter all fighting has been in the outer suburbs.

General Martin Triana, who led the Carranza forces in the recent attack on Aguas Calientes, was killed in the battle, according to a message received here today from the Villa agency.

American Consul Sullivan, in a message to the state department today from Vera Cruz, reported that Mexico City was invaded by Carranza troops, and that General Gonzales had established headquarters at Guadalupe. He also stated that General Obregon reported having repulsed a rear attack upon his forces in the north.

CASES DISPOSED.

EL PASO, Tex., July 10.—With the transfer of General Victoriano Huerta to Fort Bliss and the release on bond of five co-defendants arrested with him on conspiracy charges, filed at San Antonio, interest turned to the probable disposition of the El Paso cases. The six defendants were held to the Federal Grand Jury at San Antonio December 1st.

Huerta's transfer from the county jail to Fort Bliss, occurred late yesterday upon receipt from Washington of approval, and instructions for the consummation of the arrangements. There were those who were disposed of yesterday and who were released upon reduced bond follow:

General Ignacio Barrera, aged 32, released on his own recognizance.

General Eduardo Carr, \$2500 bond.

General Juan Delgado, J. E. Hatcher and Enrique Coronista, \$5000 each.

There remain preliminary hearing cases involving conspiracy charges against Pascual Orozco, M. Carrasco, Frank and Ike Alderete. These will be called before George E. Oliver, United States commissioner, July 12. Orozco, who was arrested June 27 at Newman, N. M., where he had gone to meet Huerta, is under \$7500 bond for his appearance, while the other three are under \$5000 bond each.

OROZCO STILL AT LIBERTY.

For several days Orozco was kept under surveillance by military and police despite his bond. A week ago he eluded his guards and escaped, since which time there has been much speculation as to whether he would appear in court. Rumors have been current that Orozco has crossed into Mexico supposedly to launch the alleged revolutionary movement with which Huerta and the other defendants are accused of having supported. For several days federal authorities have conducted a perfunctory search for him. He was released on a commodious accommodations in the bachelor officers' quarters and was served from the officers' mess. He is under guard of deputy United States marshals, the military being under no responsibility for his safe keeping.

AMERICAN PROTESTS.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 10.—Fred Dow, an American rancher of the Mayo River valley of Sonora, made complaint today concerning the brutal treatment which he declares was accorded him and his family by Mexican soldiers operating in the vicinity of Fundacion. Dow, who arrived last night with only a shirt and a pair of overalls, declared he had been stripped of everything else, while his crops had been burned, and he, his wife, daughter of a wealthy Mexican, and their three children, had been thrown into jail. Dow declared that if they ever returned, they would be killed. Ramon Salcido, Dow's father-in-law, was a partner of the brother of General Anvaro Obregon, Carranza leader. Dow believed this fact prompted the raid on his place.

Waldo Sheldon, a former Yale man, with two other ranchers from the Yaqui river district, also arrived last night, and told of how the forty men in that region built adobe forts to defend them from the raiding Yaqui Indians.

WOMAN ENDS LIFE BY TAKING GAS IN ROOM

The remains of Marie Miller, a negress, were found last evening in her room at 1191 Seventh street, where she had committed suicide by inhaling gas. The woman had apparently been dead for several days. The woman had been ill, and was dependent because she had no money and was unable to pay her rent.

AUCTION SALES

J. A. MUNRO & CO. AUCTIONEERS. 1207 Clay street, corner Tenth street, phone Oakland 4671, will pay highest price paid for merchandise, furniture, etc., or will sell on commission, every Friday.

THE LIFE BUILDERS AND ALL THE NEW BOOKS RENTED AT COOPER'S LIBRARY. Now at 415 THIRTEENTH ST. Telephone Lakeland 1007

Sunday Morning
July 11, 1915

MAGAZINE SECTION

Oakland
Tribune

WHAT WOULD EDISON DO IN WAR?

Maximum of deadliness not utilized, the inventor admits, and, wizardlike, he holds the secret of a more terrific form of destruction than the gas bomb. Would he wither up armies with the rays of oxy-acetylene gas and melt the cannon of a foe?



WHEN Thomas A. Edison said recently that he knows of more cruel methods of warfare than even the present great conflict has disclosed he was asked to describe their nature. "I won't tell," replied the master inventor. "I don't want to destroy life; I want to make the world a better place to live in."

So the secrets remain hidden in the mind of America's genius, and will remain hidden until such time as the United States becomes involved in war. Then shall they be revealed. This much has Edison promised.

What Form Would It Take?

Scientists and military officials were startled by the inventor's remarks. They immediately began to conjecture what Edison could invent more deadly than the gas bomb.

Some figure he has in mind the hot rays of the oxy-acetylene torch. If, believe these scientists, light rays can be thrown upon a hostile position with the searchlights, why cannot heat rays be similarly reflected, and, if heat rays can be sent to a distance, why not the hottest rays possible—namely, those of the oxy-acetylene torch?

"Bring to mind's eye a hostile army landed at some point along our Atlantic coast," said a scientist who believes these rays will be used some day. "Imagine it to be a trained foe, splendidly equipped, brilliantly officered, of excellent morale and efficient esprit."

"Some big city is its objective point. The place is garrisoned only by a handful of troops (grant we are not prepared for war), and its bombardment and occupation will be an easy matter unless a miracle happens—and happens quickly. The day of miracles is over; something practical must be done. But what?"

"The invading army sets its vast machine into motion. Mile after mile it puts between itself and the starting point, meeting with slight opposition here and there, and scarcely condescending to notice the desultory firing. On and on moves the horde, its gun carriages rattling ominously, until the dull gray smoke of factories floats to them the message that the city lies within range of the artillery."

A Miracle is Worked.

"They commence firing."

"In the meantime a white haired man has arrived in the city. He immediately consults with the commandant of the defending troops, and his words cause that much worried officer to look upon him as an escaped inmate from Matteawan. But when he tells the officer his name, that soldierly gentleman gasps in frank amazement, and thereafter is all ears."

"An hour or so later—
"A fiery glare! A blast of intense heat! The cannon of the enemy melt into pools of steel! Regiments of men shrivel into ashes! The city is saved! All danger is over!"

"Who is the white haired man? Why, Edison,

of course. And the heat rays—what are they? The rays from an oxy-acetylene torch. But remember that I am merely conjecturing."

More deadly than the gas bomb?

Rather.

This is not a new idea by any means. Archimedes, the mathematician and inventor of ancient Greece, is said to have constructed a burning mirror which set Roman ships on fire during the protracted siege of Syracuse. This has been discredited because it is not mentioned by Polybius, Livy or Plutarch, but it is probable that such an instrument was used, though not in connection with the destruction of Roman ships.

"Could electricity be used for destroying stores of ammunition and setting off high explosives at a distance by wireless?" Edison was asked.

"Yes."

"Then why don't they do it?"

"That's their business—not mine."

Warfare by Wireless.

Edison's interviewer had particularly in mind the blowing up of fortresses of steel and stone by means of wireless, also the exploding of warship magazines and gasoline tanks of aeroplanes and dirigible balloons. Science already has progressed to the stage where wireless and ultra-violet rays have been used to explode mines and torpedoes.

The first news of success in the art of exploding ocean mines by wireless impulses came from France several months ago. The news was received with suspicion. Now we have an official report by United States Consul Benjamin F. Chase, of Leghorn, Italy, that he personally witnessed two successful explosions of mines in the war above-mentioned. He states that Maurizio Compare, the inventor, operated the mines at a distance of 2,500 feet with many intervening obstructions. There are strong probabilities that the wireless controlled mine really will be a factor in the present war.

What Happened in Venice.

Gennaro Sferri, an Italian lace importer of New York, was present in Venice when the Austrians bombarded the city from the sky. His description of the bombardment shows that science, after inventing deadly engines of war, turns its hand to something that will minimize their deadliness. Until the attack on Venice the only defense against aeroplanes and dirigibles had been guns, and only in a small percentage of cases did they prove effective.

"The first bomb dropped into the Grand Canal," said Mr. Sferri, describing the raid on Venice, "and a second bomb fell into the marine barracks. The attacking aitor soon was joined by a companion, and then the guns stationed on towers began to fire on them."

"Soon the aeroplanes headed for the Austrian border, and one of them was seen to pause and remain almost stationary. This was caused by a

new invention of William Marconi, by which wireless waves are utilized to affect aeroplane motors."

Though nothing official concerning such use of the wireless has been given out by the Italian government officials, Mr. Sferri's information would seem to be authentic in view of the wonderful strides made in this field.

The suggestion has been made by Fred T. Jane, the British naval authority, that the steamer Princess Irene was blown up by a German wireless device. The Princess Irene, an auxiliary of the British navy, was destroyed in Speeress harbor, England, the latter part of last May, with a loss of more than 300 lives.

"The sudden and complete destruction of the ship," Mr. Jane said, "at no great distance from where the battleship Bulwark suddenly was blown

to atoms, may be a curious coincidence. Italian experiments have proved it possible to explode a properly armed charge by wireless from a short distance. If that charge be surreptitiously placed in a magazine everything in the magazine will go to the winds. On a ship, of course, combustion is so intense that it is not possible to control it by wireless, but on the land it is possible to do so."

A successful experiment of exploding torpedoes a long distance away by means of ultra-violet rays, discovered by Giulio Ulivi, was carried out in Italy by Admiral Forneri. He placed four torpedoes in the River Arno. The ultra-violet ray apparatus that exploded them was on the tower of the Palazzo Capponi, two miles away. Shortly afterward Iglesias Blanco, said a Madrid dispatch, exploded a case of dynamite buried in the ground half a

Edison Defines His Position on Warfare

IN A talk on science as applied to warfare, the master inventor said:

"Science can find much more effective ways of destroying life than by artillery and rifle fire, or the use of high explosives. The possibilities of chemistry and electricity have hardly yet been touched upon in modern warfare. They can do a lot better."

"How?" was asked.

"I don't want to say. I won't tell."

"Do you know of anything better? Can you invent something more deadly than the gas bombs?"

"Yes, I could; but I can't get myself to work on any such stuff as that. I don't want to destroy life; I want to make the world a better place to live in. I won't invent implements of warfare. Surely it is bad enough without my making it worse."

"Wouldn't you if your country was attacked?"

"Yes, if the United States gets into it, and if my country is attacked, I shall help make it worse, certainly."

miles away. He used an ultra-violet ray apparatus similar to that of Ulivi.

The wind of passing projectiles can kill and wound soldiers, says Professor Laurent of Brussels. If this is so, declared an American scientist recently, why is it not possible to invent an air machine capable of doing the same thing without the use of ammunition?

M. Latreut declared before the French Academy of Science that several cases had come under his notice during the Balkan wars of soldiers who showed symptoms of cerebrospinal disturbance, though they had no wound of any kind. The symptoms were fainting, a tingling sensation, and even partial paralysis. In the more serious cases the victims became cataleptic. Sometimes death resulted.

New Forms of Injuries.

In the latter case autopsies were performed, which failed to show any nervous lesions. It then appeared to Professor Laurent that the vibrations of air produced by the passage of a ball and the sudden variations of atmospheric pressure affected the nerve cells and caused the phenomena of inhibition.

According to the late Russian philosopher, I. S. Plokh, author of "The Future of War," conflicts between nations will cease because of two reasons. The excessive cost of maintaining men and armaments, and the fact that the latter shall have reached their maximum of deadliness.

Evidently the maximum has not yet been reached, for Edison says: "I am not of the old school of methods of warfare then even this war has a closed." But he adds: "I don't want to destroy life; I want to make the world a better place to live in. If the United States gets into it, and my country is attacked, I shall help to make it worse, certainly."

SCIENCE AND NEAR-SCIENCE UP-TO-DATE

How High Divers Control Their Bodies by Sheer Force of Concentration



Absolute concentration while diving through the air, say men who have been experts in this seemingly hazardous occupation for years, keeps the body just where it should be. The diver who fails to keep his mind thus concentrated does not remain in the profession—most of them, in fact, lose their lives as well as their means of earning a livelihood.

Walter Emmingsen, a high diver who has become known as a carnival attraction throughout the middle West, declares that diving from a 100-foot tower into a tub of water is as easy and far less hazardous to the expert than driving a speedy automobile.

"First, you must have confidence," said Emmingsen. "Having the confidence you must have the knowledge of bodily control. After that it comes to be a matter of practice, just like walking, running, a typewriter or rowing a boat."

"Fear? I never have been afraid since I learned the first principles of diving, because I knew that I had the ability to 'get away with' my act. I realize, however, that it will cost me my life if I ever do get frightened. Some of the oldest actors confess to an occasional fit of stage fright."

HAVE you ever marveled at the skill of the "high diver" who leaps from a dizzy height into a shallow tub of water?

To all appearances every law of nature is defied in these leaps. But, as far as statistics show, never has a death or serious accident occurred where a diver maintained control of his nerves.

The safety of the "high diver" lies in this scientific truth: that the body may be kept in complete control even when whirling through the air. This control is not only possible but absolutely essential, since a miscalculation of even a foot in the fall means certain death.

Some Facts You May Not Know

A FRENCHMAN is the inventor of a grooved street car rail with notches in the sides into which paving blocks fit and make a smooth surface than ordinarily.

A N ALMOST noiseless gasoline engine features a new electric generating set for residences and places where noise might be objectionable.

SO THAT motion picture projectors can share the advantage of a direct current where only an alternating current is available is the purpose of a new motor-generator set.

PRACTICALLY inexhaustible deposits of asphalt discovered in the Philippines two years ago will be developed commercially.

Asia's Cliff Dwellers Who Refuse to Take Flats and Houses

IN ONE part of Asia Minor the inhabitants have dwelt in caves from time immemorial, and do so today for choice. A most interesting description of a visit to this strange land is given by an explorer who just has returned from there. He says:

"From time immemorial this part of Cappadocia has been a land of troglodytes. Over an area measuring some fifty miles by forty, or even more, the cliffs and rocks are bored with strongholds and villages, which swarm with people living of choice in the old way."

"Entering the country by this road my destination for the night was Urgub, the largest of the rock villages. It was only five or six miles beyond the pass, looking across a shallow valley, and I gazed at it with a warfarer's added interest in the place in which he hopes to find accommodation."

"But there was no delay in coming to close quarters with cave life after I arrived in the town. The khan was built of stone; it had multilined windows, there was an arcade of two stories of pointed arches round the courtyard, and the cliff rose at the back of the yard. Not much of a cave here, I thought. Yet they took me upstairs, and on the upper floor put my baggage into a room as certainly formed in the cliff as any cave in the world could be."

"Visions of unpleasant possibilities rose before me, and the khankeeper was summoned. I wished to know exactly what would be found if I went far enough through the doorway. The khankeeper spoke reassuringly of stables and other doubtful offices to be reached that way; but I resolved to take precautions. No one, I vowed, should enter my cell from that quarter. The dwellings of these cave villages are said to be connected by a labyrinth of passages, and the idea of my room being part of the system was not to my liking. So I heaped my baggage against the door and put the foot of the bed against it as well, and slept facing the direction of danger."

"The cause of the town's vague appearance, that I had noted from the pass, became evident the next morning. It was due to so many buildings being merely fronts, with no visible flanks. Houses that looked real enough from the street changed into formless masses of projecting or detached rock when seen from the side. The fronts were no more than masks of masonry to rooms hewn out of the solid rock. Sometimes there was a facade without a doorway. It stood like a tablet high up in the face of the cliff. Only later did I connect a mere hole in the rock at ground level with the architecture overhead."

Why the Giraffe Is Most Fragile of All Living Creatures

PERHAPS you have often wondered about the scarcity of giraffes in public menageries. The reason that only a very few menageries can boast of this exhibit is on account of the difficulty in capturing and transporting them.

The long-legged and long-necked animal, keen of eye and nose and ear, can see, smell and hear a hunter miles away. Hunters cannot employ traps and pitfalls against him. His fragile legs would be crushed in a trap, and both his legs and neck would be broken in a pitfall. There is only one

way to capture a giraffe alive. He must be surrounded and chased until from sheer weariness he staggers helplessly into a bamboo enclosure.

Peril lies in snipping the giraffe for his voyage on the sea. The giraffe's legs break very easily. If he slips the fragile underpinnings double under him and snap. In transferring the animal from shore to ship his long, helpless neck may become tangled in the tackle or strike a spar, mast or shroud. In which event it's an over with Mr. Giraffe.

times make two and sometimes but one somersault. Since the height varies it is, of course, almost impossible for him to decide in advance just how long he must consume in each turn.

But you also have noticed that in every instance he alights in a sitting posture, with arms almost outstretched. That, I am sure, is more the result of concentration and the knowledge that he must alight so than because he has figured out the exact amount of time to be spent in the air. That is why I say that the man who fails to keep his mind concentrated on his work soon becomes the victim of an accident that too often costs the life of the careless diver."

Of course much high diving especially that of amateurs, is done with a lake or the open waters of the ocean as a basin. Such diving is not so dangerous nor so spectacular. While a diver who miscalculates in a leap into the ocean might be stunned and killed if he fell prone upon his back, there is not nearly the danger of accident as when his basin is a tub of water.

Got a Million to Invest?

HAVE you a million dollars to spare? If so, buy a ton of ambergris, hunt up a few perfume manufacturers, sell them your product.

Ambergris, a waxlike substance, is believed to be the product of some disease in the sperm whale, analogous to gallstones. Sometimes it is found secreted in the creature's intestines and sometimes on the surface of tropical seas, following expulsion. It gives off a pungent and penetrating odor, and is the best base in the manufacture of perfumery.

Aeroplane, Not Submarine, to Decide War?

H. G. WELLS' suggestion that England build and equip 2,000 aeroplanes for an invasion of Germany is a recent example of the tremendous



progress of aviation in military maneuvers—a progress that may become a deciding factor in the present war.

Military aeronautics have, in this war been carried to the point undreamed of even by romantic writers of a few months ago. Aeroplanes have become the scoutships, torpedo boats and submarines. For defensive purposes each large city is provided with an entirely new type of twelve-pound quick firing battery, which fires an aerial torpedo which leaves a streak and a balloon of smoke, so that the next shots may find the mark.

The gun carriage of this new English aerial defense battery can swing around in any complete arc, north, east, south or west, or even flat and horizontal. The shells are torpedoes of special design. They leave a streak of smoke as they burst, and thus the range of the torpedo-armed Zeppelins and hostile aeroplanes can be gauged.

Moving objects in the air are now easily judged, thanks to the aerial range finder, invented at Paris, France. The range once found cannot be lost, because it causes the aerial gun to change its muzzle as the object changes, and with perfect accuracy. Errors are instantaneously corrected by the

Convert Your Powers for Observation Into Cash

HERE is an opportunity to convert your ingenuity, your powers of observation, into cash. At the same time you will be aiding in making life easier, healthier and happier. This newspaper invites contributions from its readers describing little labor-saving devices, time savers for the home or office, or any scientific or near-scientific discovery that will interest and help men and women. Your letters may be short or long and may be accompanied by photographs, drawings, or rough pencil sketches that will aid in conveying the idea sought. It is suggested, however, that they be kept brief and to the point. Awards of \$5 for the first and \$3 for the second best contribution used each week will be paid. Have you some idea that might help your neighbor? Have you seen some device for saving time or labor that you might describe? Address all contributions to the Science Editor, care of this newspaper.

Firemen Will Become Animated Shower Baths to Fight Flames

A T A fierce fire in Cincinnati recently spectators could not get closer than twenty feet to the flames, so intense was the heat. But in the very center of the blaze a fireman stood. He remained there for five minutes, playing the hose, and was in no way injured.

How was this possible? The fireman was protected by a "shower bath" suit. These are uniforms fireproofed with tiny streams of water so effectively that when clothed in one of them a man can stand right in the midst of the fiercest flames without suffering ill effects.

The "shower bath" suit is made of fireproofed canvas. Between the two thicknesses of the fabric, sewed at the neck, is a perforated ring through which tiny streams of water are showered down between the layers of canvas.

The water finds outlets at the finger tips and at the soles of the feet. Through the perforated ring encircling the helmet water drenches it, also the suit, like a shower bath. With such an arrangement a fireman can walk right into a hot fire.

The uniform does not weigh more than twenty-five pounds, and does not add much to the usual service clothing of firemen. The water supply is obtained from the line of hose in service through a one-half-inch hose connection. The water passing through this hose also operates a water



motor of light weight which pumps fresh air into the helmet through another line of half-inch hose.

It is considered quite possible that this new idea can be adapted so that it will be

Baths to Fight Flames

of great use in cases when it is necessary to send a large number of firemen to fight a fire at a certain point.

A protector, mounted on wheels so that it can be easily moved from place to place, might be constructed on the same lines as the shower bath uniform, but large enough to hold inside its protecting walls of falling water a dozen or more firemen.

New and Queer Bits of News

A NEW German machine wrench has a pivoted jaw which permits it to grasp five of the six sides of a hexagonal nut at once.

PHOTOGRAPHIC means have been invented for measuring the blows dealt by flat car wheels to tracks under various conditions.

ARTESIAN well drillers recently discovered a rich deposit of copper in a region in Argentina where none was known to exist.

WITH a new motor driven pump it is possible for an automobilist to furnish his tires with air even while running his car.

A N IOWA truck farmer irrigates his land by pumping water from an artesian well with a pump to which his automobile is attached.

Mineral Bodies Now Shown to Live and Grow Like Vegetable

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

ONE of the important points used to define living as distinguished from nonliving or mineral bodies is the fact that life usually indicates growth. But this can be done no longer.

Numberless discoveries in recent years have proved that stones, rocks, crystals and many other things grow and live.

Even the common belief among country people that the stones in the field grow, as reported by Professor Stanley C. Baller, may not be due only to earth-covered stones being washed by the rains and thus exposed a little more than usual.

For it so happens that many rocks on farms and elsewhere are crystalline in structure and hence do really grow as crystals grow. These rocks, however, increase from the outside by the absorption of water, gases, salts and other minerals present in the soil. Living things grow from the inside by multiplication of their tissues.

In limestone districts the grayish, dark rocks may be seen streaked with white lines and bands of crystalline lime rocks often many feet wide. When breaks or cracks occur in limestone due to the weather, the soil, or what not, water finds its way into these crevices and fissures. Crystals are thus deposited in the slits until the cracks are completely filled and the rock is mended.

Gold, silver, copper and other mineral and metal veins are formed by the deposit

of these in fissures in the rock by the action of heated vapors and water which has risen from below. The faults and fissures in coal seams are invariably filled with layers of grayish-white crystals of lime combined with iron, sulphur and the chlorides.

At Fingal's Cave in the Island of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway in Antrim there are examples of these fine deposits of crystals on an unusually large scale. The roughly hexagonal columns of basalt so formed are due to the rapid cooling and contraction of the large streams of lava which were poured out of ancient volcanoes.

The presence of large crystals in any rocks indicates a rapid rate of cooling, while small crystals show that these rocks cooled slowly. If minerals are dissolved in water and then heated gently until the water begins to evaporate, the crystal examined under the microscope will be seen to be forming rapidly.

Hoar frost settles first on the hairs, edges and points of leaves, grass blades, nettles, and spine-covered plants. Rough fences, window panes and electric wires vie with sharp leaves. Atmospheric electricity is greater in the winter, especially during frosty and foggy weather. Carbonic acid gas quickly forms ice crystals when released into the air and vaporized.

Bichloride of mercury allowed to cool from boiled water will crystallize in white needles, as will many other mineral salts.

How a Cat Can "Feel," Not See, In Absolute Darkness

THERE are two false ideas regarding the cat which are held by many people—one that the feline can see better at night than in the daytime, and that it is able to see in perfect darkness; the other that a cat, if given the opportunity, will draw the breath from sleeping children.

Though a cat cannot see at all in perfect darkness, it is able to move about with some agility with the assistance of its whiskers, or feelers, and its sure-footedness. Because a cat's eyes are sensitive to the ultra violet ray of the spectrum, and the pupil is capable of great expansion, it can see better in the dusk than a human being.

The cat uses its whiskers to feel out objects before and about it. Because of

its remarkable sure footedness it is able to avoid striking objects when but a few inches away from them through the warning conveyed to its brain by the feelers.

Scientists say the idea that a cat will draw the breath from sleeping children is absurd. Licking a warm, clean place in which to sleep, a cat will often slip into a child's crib, and if the crib is narrow may happen to take up a position on top of the baby. The weight of a good sized cat is ten pounds, while the weight of the average baby is eight pounds, and at four months only twelve and one-half pounds. If we imagine a proportionate weight in warm flesh and soft fur on top of our own bodies we necessarily imagine serious consequences.



NEW DANCE INTERPRETATION OF MUSIC



Ymelda Juliewna.

SOON after the war broke out there appeared at an entertainment arranged by the Artists' League of Munich for the benefit of an international charity a wonderful dancer, who was set down on the programme as "Fräulein Ymelda." The Bavarians who shouted, "Bravo! Bravo!" with wild enthusiasm little knew that the dancer was an "enemy."

In truth, "Fräulein Ymelda" was Mlle. Ymelda Juliewna, a bright haired blonde Russian with a svelte figure, well poised and graceful, clothed in garments that indicated the possession of imagination as well as of exquisite taste.

The young dancer is not a professional, but many of those who have won distinction on the stage might envy her technique. A ballet master was heard to remark after her performance, "We can all learn something from the young Ymelda." She is devoted to her art, and in an interview she told why.

"Many a young woman passes her time quietly sitting at home," she commented, "doing a little of this and a little of that in a haphazard way, a little painting, a little singing, a bit of embroidery, languidly reading, then giving herself to dress or gossip. Tea, coffee, bouquets, milk and water flirtations! How satisfying!"

"Not for me. My artist's soul yearns for wider fields. Last year I went to Sweden as the privileged and only pupil of the once celebrated 'Northern Nightingale.' In her time the dramatic prima donna of the operatic stage, she is still in the full possession of the powers of gesture. Her studies have laid open to her the control of the malaspings of all bodily movements, the nerve centres and muscles that govern outward manifestations. I hope that I have been able to have acquired some of those secrets. This plastic science is to be studied in the psychic rather than in the physical domain.

"In these pictures of mine you will see what I am trying to do. I am interpreting the compositions of Grieg, of Rubinstein and of other masters.



Artistic dances of Mlle. Juliewna. Sketches by Paris.



From Pencil Sketch of Mlle. Juliewna by Paris.

reality, they are examples of scientific balancing, the natural, effortless result of motions, an instinctive control gained by correctly placing the centre of gravity. Dancing means continuous change, transition from one graceful curve to another; liquidity, not solidity; energy smoothly spending itself, not spent. As such, it cannot be painted—only hinted at. The dance is not only the poetry of motion; it is the interpreter of the impulses.

"But how difficult it is to concentrate one's thoughts on artistic development in these days of battles and wars! Only a year ago I was one of a party of kindred souls assembled in a village of the Bavarian highlands. England, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria and even India and Japan were represented. Art recognizes no race, and we formed a happy, congenial family.

"Suddenly came the news of political difficulties, of serious misunderstandings, of mobilizations. Our harmonies were thrown into discord, and there was a scattering of the party to the four quarters. If one can have a definite purpose in these unsettled times, mine is to make a tour of the world and to visit first New York, the Mecca of artists. I am only a student now, but I hope to come there as an artist."

What to Laugh At.

MANY creative dramatists seek to draw men and women with remorseless realism. Now, it is exactly this remorselessness of the artist which gets him into trouble with a number of different sections of the world. He is unflinching in his portrayal, and men do not like unflinching portrait painters.

They want the picture touched up by some indulgent and benevolent philanthropist. The realist refuses to play with what he deems to be the truth. At the time when the younger Dumas was writing extremely interesting though not altogether persuasive prefaces to his plays and was particularly occupied with some of the destructive activities of modern woman he made some remarks about the things we ought to laugh at and the things we ought not to laugh at.

"It is our common habit in France," he wrote, "to laugh at serious things." It is often our habit—especially in musical comedies—to laugh at serious things.

But, according to Dumas, the only right attitude is to laugh at things which are not serious and which make no pretension of being serious.

When we are face to face with a grave social danger it is a very curious sort of wisdom which dismisses such subjects with a laugh.

Pineapple Industry in Hawaii

HAWAII produced one thousand times as much canned pineapple in 1914 as it did in 1901; in round numbers, 2,000,000 cases in 1914, as compared with 2,000 cases in 1901.

This most remarkable development in the face of active competition from the older canning centres of the Far East has been described in detail in a report just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, entitled "Canned Pineapple Industry of the World."

The report was prepared by Commercial Agent Alexis Shriver, who made a tour of inspection of all the important pineapple canneries in the world.

The up to date machinery and the cleanliness that characterize the Hawaiian factories are contrasted with the head labor and the general untidiness that is the rule in most of the other pineapple centres, and the conditions in general that govern the industry in all the producing countries of the world are described in the report.

dance will regain its popular place. The Paris Opéra has already gone so far as to have the danseuse appear in the midst of the audience so that her movements, gyrations and gestures are observable from all sides.

"In one of the pictures I represent a Greek flute player, garbed as the Hellenic maidens were when dancing in the homecoming processions to greet the victor of the Isthmian or Olympic games. Those were the days of classic glory.

"National dances are a true guide to the temperament and character of the people, be they mazurka, czarda, waltz, tarantella, fandango, Fiji spear dance, Indian snake dance or Dervish sword dance.

"It is not saying too much to state that few of the dancers of to-day are thorough artists, combining

with superior technique the knowledge of rhythm, harmony, expression—who dance, sing and dress well at the same time. The schools thus far have taught their pupils only to step in time to the music—a spiritless performance.

"From a superficial blending of shades and colors one must rise to symmetrical, graceful forms; thence to the interpretations of feelings, of impressions that affect. Years of zealous study will hardly suffice. Chesterfield defined the graces as 'a thousand little things, not separately to be defined, that conspire to form these graces, this 'je ne sais quoi,' that always pleases.' A thousand 'je ne sais quois' must conspire to form the dancer.

"Altogether the photographs give an idea of my poses in characteristic costumes. Quite a different subject is entered upon in the pictures representing positions in the dances that seem impossible. In

The dancing is a simple rhythmic accompaniment of the music. Dalcroze ventures the assertion that so far no music has been exclusively dance music. This will become possible only when composer and performer fully understand each other—when they

are so related that the one art cannot be enjoyed without the other. Dancing various steps to the same musical composition has had a bad effect. When orchestration returns to primitive simplicity, to the instruments used in ancient Greece, the

FOR FRANCE

Written By
Ernest Dupuy

Drawing By
E. V. Nadherny

1. OVER THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

ALWAYS the same thing: We hold our positions for a time, then the infantry falls back under cover of the artillery, the artillery in turn falls back under cover of the reserve batteries and we begin all over again, while the Boches creep onward. Look!"

The tall, lean young observer in the uniform of a lieutenant of dragoons pointed to the battery wearily limbering up at the further end of the field, below the spot where Avion No. 28, a big Bleriot monoplane, was being tuned up by grimy mechanics. His pilot and the staff officer standing by shook their heads moodily.

"Bon Dieu!" he continued, "will it never cease? For a month we have done nothing but retreat. And Paris is growing nearer."

He spoke in a tired voice. He was tired; the deep-sunk eyes, the drawn features, spoke for themselves. It was the same way with the others—the patient infantrymen trudging past; the cannoneers perched on their carriages; the mechanics, the officers—all were branded with the same worn, hunted look of men undergoing a terrible, a continuous strain. Their uniforms were soiled and mud caked, their hair was matted, their faces were dirty. They exhaled the smell of the human animal unwashed.

"The machine is ready, mon Lieutenant," announced a mechanic.

The officer tossed away his cigarette. He and the other shook hands with the staff officer, donned their heavy sheepskin lined blouses and clambered in.

"Good luck!" cried the aid. "And, remember, you are to look particularly at that flank."

"Right," called the observer. The pilot waved his hand and the big monoplane, released from the grasp of the mechanics, bounded down the field. Lightly the wheels left the earth and the machine pointed for the upper air. Once, twice, she circled in graceful curves, then set off for the eastward. Not a man in the passing column looked up as the Bleriot whirled noisily over their heads, not an artillery horse twitched an ear. A month earlier men's heads would have been craned, horses would have danced in fright.

Once at a safe altitude the monoplane swung to the northeast, its motor purring steadily as it pulled it along at a hundred kilometre gait. The observer, with his eyes glued to his glasses, could see beneath him the dark gray masses of the German infantry slowly, but, oh so surely, creeping forward toward the Anglo-French lines, that as slowly fell back. Occasional white puffs far below marked the burst of shrapnel. Far to the rear a shadowy haze hid Paris. To the northward sped the aeroplane, following the German lines now, but too high to be reached by ordinance. Not a German plane could be seen, but underneath always were those interminable gray creeping masses.

Came an open space in the ravished countryside where there was no gray square to be seen. Back of it the observer's glasses swept, looking for the supporting columns that would be filling up the gap. But only trampled fields, blackened specks that once were houses, and bare white roads met his gaze. He shouted through the speaking tube to the pilot and the Bleriot swooped downward for a thousand feet, then came to a level again. Another command and the machine dropped once more and began making wide circles.

2. THE SCOUT'S PERIL.

The observer's heart thumped; his blood beat against his temples. Had he found it? Search as he might, there was no trace there of troops. But there was only one way to make sure—to drop within rifle range. Then the Germans, if they were there, would surely open fire. The monoplane volplaned to an altitude of five hundred feet. But in all the wide circuit it covered there was nothing. He had found it—found the gap that meant that the enemy, in his eagerness, had at last uncovered his flank!

One more circuit the machine made while the observer carefully marked on his map the position of the lone division that held the extreme German right. Then, straight as an arrow, back flew the big Bleriot into the eye of the setting sun. But down from the clouds to meet it dropped three black specks. Taubes! The monoplane swerved and dodged as the pilot rose in his effort to shake them off and gain the higher altitudes.

Rise as he would, the pilot could not shake off the trio. In a moment they were within rifle shot. The observer unslinging the rifle that was strapped beside him and opened fire. Simultaneously all three Germans commenced firing. The observer felt the monoplane sway dangerously, saw out of the corner of his eye the pilot crumple up over the steering gear and, dropping his piece, seized the duplicate controls, steadying his machine. With a nasty whine a bullet nicked the propeller blade and the laminated wood burst into a thousand pieces.

Straight for the earth the observer pointed the plane, in a desperate effort to regain control. Down, down, down, like a bolt from some huge crossbow, the Bleriot plunged. The observer jerked the control wheel toward him and the machine's nose came up; as he lifted her from the volcano to an even keel, his eyes the while straining for an open place to land, where, perchance, some wandering French patrol might find him and take back the precious information. But as he dodged the swoop too suddenly. A wing strut buckled as the monoplane rose. Under the sudden strain a guy wire snapped with mournful twang. The left wing crumpled and the Bleriot dropped heavily.

"For France! O God, for France!" the observer gasped, as the twisted mass of wood and wire and canvas went whirling downward in crazy twists. The rush of air choked him, his heart seemed forced



into his mouth and he lost consciousness for an instant as the ground leaped to meet him.

The observer found himself standing in a ploughed field in the twilight. How he had freed himself from the straps that bound him into his seat, how he had crawled from the tangled mass of wreckage behind him he did not know. It did not matter. A feeling of freedom and buoyancy that he could not analyze possessed him. Standing gazing at him, with hands clasped behind his back, stood a short, stout, round shouldered man wearing a gray great coat. Beneath the opened coat the observer could see a green tunic, white breeches and high boots. The cocked hat shaded the face, but the form, the attitude, the uniform were unmistakable. Instinctively the observer drew himself up to attention and saluted. He could not understand it all, but it must be all right. He felt sure of it, for that delightful sensation of coming rest, of responsibility lifted, had filled him. But he must explain about the Germans first. When that was done he could rest. The man standing there would know what to do.

3. THE "LITTLE CORPORAL'S" VOICE.

"Well?" rasped an impatient voice that tingled in his ears. He had never heard that voice before, but it sounded just as he had pictured in his mind hundreds of times that it would sound. Disengaging his map case from the lanyard about his neck, he extended it as he approached.

"The flank, sir, the flank; it is uncovered!" He spoke eagerly, rapidly. "See, they have pushed too far! Their right is uncovered! Here"—he pointed to the map—"here is the division holding the right! It is unsupported!"

His voice shook in his eagerness. Surely the man would understand. And then he would be able to rest. His mind played upon the thought of rest and he tantalized himself with the thought of sleep, delicious, refreshing sleep. It would be so nice to stretch himself on the cool earth and sleep! He would do it when the man had grasped the meaning of that exposed flank.

A plump white hand held the map case, a plump white finger followed the tracings of the German position.

"You have done well, Lieutenant," at last said that voice that thrilled him. "You have done well

Instinctively the Observer * * * Saluted.

for France to-day. You are excused from duty. You have earned your rest."

The man turned on his heel and walked away, head hunched between his shoulders, still studying the map. A wonderful feeling of lassitude crept over the observer. He was floating—floating on cushions of air, great billows that were carrying him far away, far from everything that meant worry and strife. He sighed once and lost consciousness.

The General sat in his private room in his headquarters for that night, bending over his maps spread out on the table. His eyes smarted and burned from lack of sleep as he strained them, poring over and over the ground upon which his troops were fighting. The General was tired and perplexed. He fumbled with the pins representing his left flank and the German right. If he only knew just what was happening behind that right flank, that kept extending, extending, day by day; that made him withdraw at the end of every weary fight to take fresh positions from which again to combat that stretching octopus-like tentacle! He took some pins out, hesitated, replaced them. Where was Avion No. 28? Upon the report her observer brought back might depend France's fate tomorrow.

For France! For France! Gladly would the General have exchanged the weary strain for a place at the head of some desperate, whirling charge that would end it all at one stroke—a mad, glad dance of death across a shot swept field, and—peace. But for him there could be no such privilege. His was the brain entrusted with France's destinies; his the hand to move the pawns in the great game of the war lords. He must sit and ponder, giving check and taking—for France!

Despite himself the General nodded. He aroused himself for an instant, but nature had her way, and, still fumbling with the pins, the General nodded again and dozed off to sleep. And as he slept he dreamed.

4. THE PINS ARE SHIFTED.

Beside him stood the figure of a man—a short, stout, round shouldered man, wearing a long gray greatcoat. Two eyes of pale unsmiling blue trans-

fixed the General with their steady gaze from beneath the black cocked hat. The outstretched arm extended to the General's view an aviator's map case on which were pencil tracings. A plump index finger tapped the map, following the tracings, pointing out the lone division—the fatal gap that meant so much! And as the plump white finger moved the General heard from the thin, unsmiling lips—"Advance, advance always! Advance; it is the turning point!" Beneath the greatcoat the General could see the green tunic on which glittered an order, the white breeches, the black top boots. With photographic clearness the figure stood outlined in his vision.

The General's aid looked cautiously through the door, for when the General was working out a knotty problem he did not like to be disturbed. He saw the General win eyes that were opened wide, with fixed gaze that stared, like that of a sleep walker, straight in front of him, moving the pins on the map. Blue pins that represented French troops he took, and red pins that meant British troops. Some he took from the cluster marking the entrenched camp of Paris, others from his own field army. From his reserves he took a pin that represented an independent cavalry division.

With slow, jerky motions, still gazing ahead like one in a trance, the General put the pins into new positions. Some he placed in front of one black pin that stood at the right of a long, heavy line—the German front; the pin that represented the cavalry division he jabbed squarely behind the black pin and to the north of it, leading a little line of other blue and red pins. A cluster of blue back of them all showed where he was massing the batteries. The aid looked on with parted lips, with gleaming eyes, as he took in the whole splendid manoeuvre.

5. "THE GENERAL SLEEPS."

"Advance!" murmured the General softly. "Advance always. It is the turning point!" His eyes closed and he settled back in his chair. The aid saluted in silence—it was the General's custom to snatch a nap after he had made his dispositions of troops—and began taking down on his pad the new positions of the pins. Then he hurried out into the

large room beyond, where other aids were working, beside the huge map that covered the entire wall.

There on the big map the aid rearranged the little colored squares, that represented brigades and divisions and entire army corps, according to the plan on the General's own map, while the other aids took down his hurried directions and prepared the orders for the advance. A murmur of thankfulness, that showed their eagerness to come to grips at last, ran through the room, but the aid checked it.

"Hush," he called softly, "the General sleeps."

"The General sleeps." The whisper ran, and without further comment the work began. Typewriters clacked, telegraph sounders clicked. Orderlies that had been dozing in the anteroom began to run to and fro with messages to various staff officers. The room buzzed with animation.

The first gray streaks of dawn were peeping through the windows when the General grunted, woke, sighed and stretched.

"What a dream!" he ejaculated. Then his eyes fell on the map. He frowned.

"Ducrot!" he roared.

The aid came running in.

The General pointed silently.

"Yes, mon General," he responded. "I took the positions from your map, as usual. The orders have already been delivered and the general advance is about to begin." His face beamed.

The General picked up his map and hurried out into the main room. Quickly he compared it with the great map there. The positions of the troops were identical. He passed his hand over his forehead; he nervously twisted his thick gray mustache.

"Ah—you—you understood my orders, then?" His voice shook a bit.

"But yes, mon General. 'Advance; advance always,' were your very words. It is the turning point! Ah, it is magnificent, mon General!" he added, unable to control his Gallic enthusiasm.

The General glanced at his watch. It was four o'clock. He pursed his lips, making a rapid calculation. The troops must already be in motion. Counter orders now would only turn the whole front into confusion. It might mean the utter demoralization of the wonderful army that had accomplished what no other army in the world had ever done before—to retreat in good order for a whole month, fighting, contesting every step, and at the same time keeping up its morale, its discipline.

"So be it," he murmured to himself, as he snapped shut the watch case. "So be it; it is fate. France stands or falls to-day."

"The auto, Ducrot," was what he said, aloud. "I go to the left flank."

6. THE COVERED LITTER.

It was eight o'clock in the morning when the General's machine halted at the edge of a ploughed field, where the signal corps had established a wireless station. Ducrot hurried over to the operator, while the General sat and waited, frowning, deep in thought.

The General was brought from his reverie by a shout from the aid, who came running, waving some pieces of paper.

"It is done, mon General!" he cried. "General Benoit reports that the Ninth corps has completely enveloped the enemy's right flank division and he is about to engage. The cavalry division has seized St. Gratien, in the enemy's rear, while General French's troops are advancing in support. The massed batteries will open at once!"

As he finished speaking there burst upon the General's ears the concentrated roar of one hundred guns going into action simultaneously. The battle of the Marne had begun.

Across the field a little group of infantrymen trudged, bearing a covered litter. A corporal detached himself from the group and, saluting, presented to the General a battered leather map case.

"The observer of Avion No. 28, mon General," he explained. "He was killed when his machine fell in this field last evening, but we did not recover the body until the advance began."

The General fingered the map case with its pencil tracings. His lips moved. "For France," the corporal heard him softly murmur; "for France."

He rose. Gravely, reverently, his hand came up to the salute as the litter bearers trudged by with their burden, mercifully covered by the blue blouse flung across it.

How Men Become Mystics

NATURE pursued to its ultimate limits of beauty and revelation leads us back to mysticism; to the non-rationalized sense of forces that are not material at all, of forces that lie within the depths of our own nature, of forces that bind us, whether we will or not, to the central conscious thinking heart of things.

When man is thrown back upon himself and the natural world around him he must become either a savage or a mystic, and in most cases he becomes, often in a strange, inarticulate way, a mystic—a man, that is, who feels in every wave of the sea, in every yielding of the sand, in every tint of the sky, in every call of the wind, in the splendor of sunset, and the glamour of moonrise the operations of a conscious unseen power that is craving audience and converse with his creation.

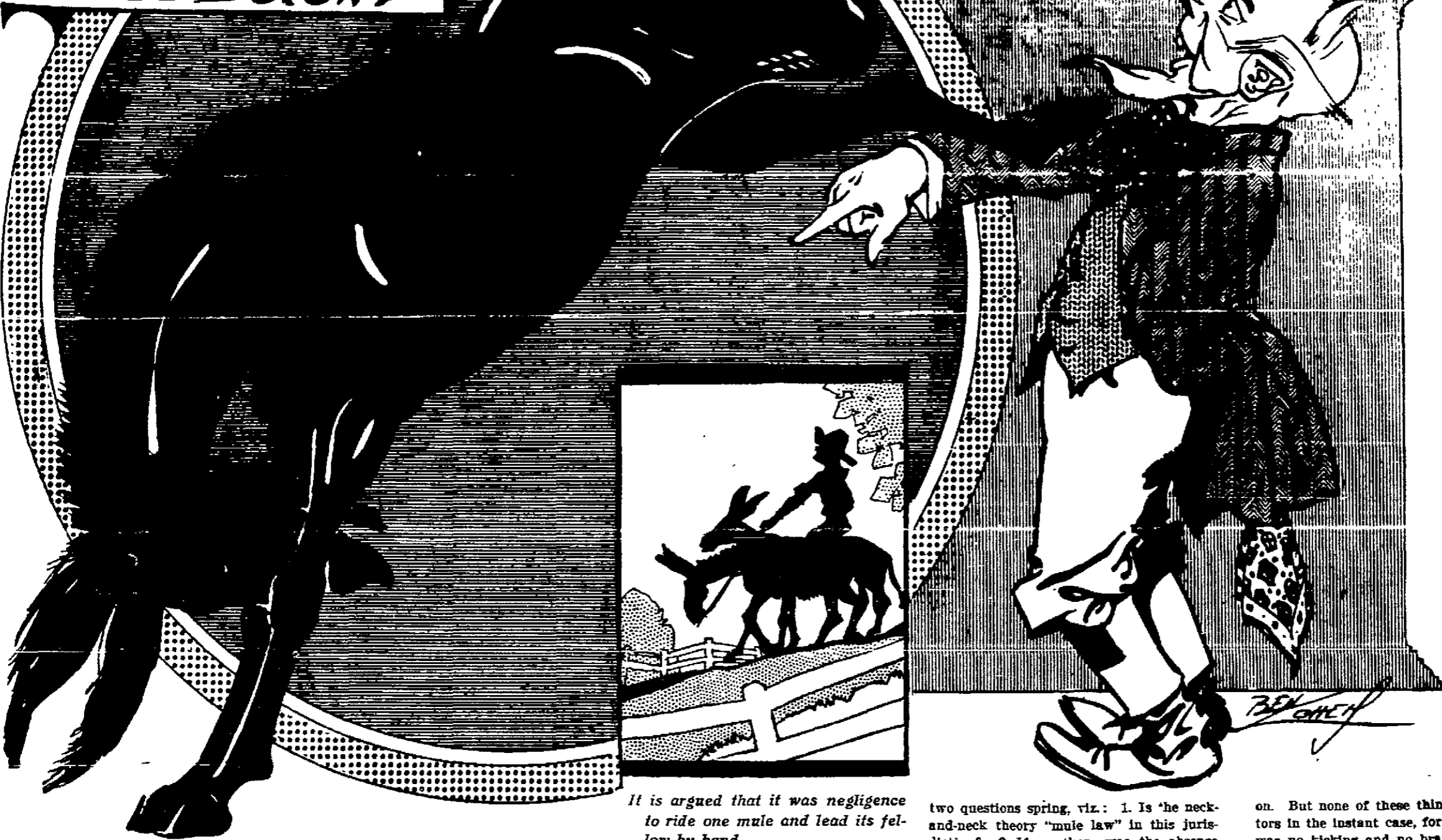
It is this condescension that overwhelms the mystic with humility: it is this certainty that armors his heart against the passing miseries of a blind and brutal world.

But if mysticism were all, the social world of man could not go on, and therefore progress would become impossible. The sense of association is, however, the twin of the sense of beauty, and from it springs that human love which is the necessary complement of divine love, and from which springs man's love of home and the lifelong passion for his native land.

SOLOMON

In *Lyman v. Dale*
(Mo. 1914),
171 S. W. 352,
the Court held:
(See Below)

AND THE MISSOURI MULE



It is argued that it was negligence to ride one mule and lead its fellow by hand.



"I had not drank so much but what I kept count. I can keep count until I take three, and hadn't quit counting yet."

There they met, as said, the gray and brown mule and Parker face to face.

When mules and rider approached and passed the three travelers, all on the same side of the ditch, the led mule (whether scared by the hole in the ground, the rick of brick, or the ridge) shied from his fellow ("spread" himself), and presently his hind leg was mixed up with the shafts and wheel of the buggy. When the status quo ante was re-established both leg and wheel were found damaged.

Subsequently a blacksmith offered to repair the damages to the wheel for, say, a dollar and a half. This sum defendant, though denying liability, was willing and offered to pay; but plaintiff's dander was up, and he, as buggy owner, demanded a new wheel worth \$5 and sued. In the justice court defendant lost outright and appealed. In the Circuit Court the same. The learned judges of the Court of Appeals could not agree (the furor scribendi being much in evidence, and three learned opinions falling from their several pens) and sent the case here—and here it is.

Meets "Show Me" Demand.

My brother Graves (the judge who wrote the opinion) has well disposed of it on certain grounds, but the theme being the Missouri mule, and state pride calling for further exposition, the said furor scribendi has seized me—witness:

(a) It is argued that it was negligence to ride one mule and lead its fellow by hand. That they should be halter-yoked "neck and neck." Parker says he necked them in a war, but plaintiff takes issue on the fact.

Allowing credit to plaintiff's evidence.

two questions spring, viz.: 1. Is "the neck-and-neck theory" "mule law" in this jurisdiction? 2. If so, then, was the absence of the neck-and-neck adjustment the proximate cause of the injury?

We may let the first question be settled in some other mule case and pass to the second as more important. It will be observed that the neck and forequarters of the mule did not do the damage. Contra, the hindquarters or "business end" of the mule were in fault. We take judicial notice of facts of nature. Hence we know that haltering a mule neck and neck to another will not prevent his hind parts spreading. His neck might be on one side, but his hind legs and heels might be on another—a divergent one.

Lauds Lowly Missouri Mule.

True, the mental concept relating to shying or spreading would naturally originate in the mule's head. But it must be allowed as a sound psychological proposition that haltering his head or neck can in no wise control the mule's thoughts or control the hinder parts affected by those thoughts. So much, I think, is clear and is due to be said of the Missouri mule, whose bones, in attestation of his activity and worth, lie bleaching from Shiloh to Spion Kop, from San Juan to Przemsyl (pronounced, I am told by a scholar, as it is spelled). It results that the causal connection between the negligence in hand and the injury is broken, and recovery cannot go on the neck-and-neck theory. This because it is plain, under the distances disclosed by the evidence, that the mule's hind legs could reach the buggy wheel in spite of a neck-and-neck attachment.

(b) The next question is a bit elusive, but seems lodged in the case. It runs thus: There being no evidence tending to show the mule was "wild and unruly," as charged, is such a mule per se a nuisance, a vicious animal; has he a heart devoid of social duty and fatally bent on mischief when led by a halter on the street of a town, and must his owner answer for his acts on that theory? Attend to that view of it:

1. There are sporadic instances of mules behaving badly. That one that Absalom rode and "went from under" him at a crisis in his fate, for instance. So it has been intimated in fireside precepts that the mule is unexpected in his heel action, and has other faults. In Spanish folk lore it is said: He who wants a mule without fault must wait. So, at the French chimney corner the adage runs: The mule long keeps a kick in reserve for his master. "The mule don't kick according to no rule," saith the American negro. His voice has been a matter of derision, and there be those who put their tongue in their cheek when speaking of it.

Witness the German proverb: Mules make a great fuss about their ancestors—having been asses. And so on, and so

on. But none of these things are factors in the instant case, for here there was no kicking and no braying standing in the relation of causa causans to the injury to the wheel. Moreover, the rule of logic is that induction which proceeds by merely citing instances is a childish affair, and, being without any certain principle of inference, it may be overthrown by contrary instances.

Accordingly, the faithfulness, the dependableness, the sure-footedness, the endurance, the strength, and the good sense of the mule (all matters of common knowledge) may be allowed to stand over against his faults and create either an equilibrium or a preponderance in the scales in his favor. He, then, as a domestic animal, is entitled to the doctrine that, if he becomes vicious, guilty knowledge (the scientist) must be brought home to his master, precisely as it must be on the dog or ox.

The rule of the master's liability for acts of the ox is old. Ex. xxi, 29. That for the acts of the dog is put this way: The law allows the dog his first bite. Lord Cockburn's dictum covers the master's liability on a kindred phase of liability for sheep killing, to wit: Every dog is entitled to at least one worry. So with this mule.

Absent proof of the bad habit of "spreading" when led and the scienter, liability did not spring from the mere fact his hind leg (he being scared) got over the wheel while he was led by a five-foot halter rope, for it must be held that a led mule is not a nuisance per se, unless he is to be condemned on that score out and out because of his ancestry and some law of heredity, some asinine rule, so to speak—a question we take next.

In Re Character Witnesses.

2. Some care should be taken not to allow such scornful remarks as that "the mule has no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity," to press upon our judgment. He inherits his father's ears; but what of that? The asses' ears, presented by an angry Apollo, were an affliction to King Midas, but not to the mule. He is a hybrid, but that was man's invention centuries gone in some provinces of Asia Minor, and the fact is not chargeable to the mule.

So the slowness of the domestic ass does not descend as a trait to the Missouri mule. It is said that a thistle is a fat salad for an ass' mouth. Maybe it is also in a mule's, but, be it so, surely his penchant for homely fare cannot so far condemn him that he does not stand rectus in curia.

Moreover, if his sire stands in satire as an emblem of sleepy stupidity, yet that avails nought, for the authorities (on which I cannot put my

Giving the Donkey a Character

Citations by Learned Judge in Celebrated Case

PRO—

It was an ass that saw the heavenly vision that even Balaam, the seer, could not see, and first raised a voice against cruelty to animals. Num. xxii, 23 et. seq. So, did not Sancho Panza by meditation gather the sparks of wisdom while ambling along on the back of one?

Did not Samson use the jawbone of one effectually on a thousand Philistines? Is not his name imperishably preserved in that of the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid—the pons asinorum?

CON—

The very word "jackass" is a term of reproach, for those who deride the humanitarian rule as established in *Davis vs. Mann*, 10 Mees. & W. 545, have called it "the jack-ass doctrine."

The old adage is, Give a dog a bad name and then hang him.

finger at this moment) agree that the Missouri mule takes after his dam and not his sire in that regard. All asses are not four-footed, the adage saith, and yet to call a man an "ass" is quite a different thing than to call him "mullah." Vide the lexicographers.

Furthermore, the very word "jackass" is a term of reproach everywhere, as in the literature of the law. Do we not all know that a certain phase of the law of negligence, the humanitarian rule, first announced, it has been said, in a donkey case (*Davis vs. Mann*, 10 Mees. & W. 545) has been called, by those who deride it, the "jackass doctrine"? This on the doctrine of the adage: Call a dog a bad name and then hang him. But, on the other hand, to sum up fairly, it was an ass that saw the heavenly vision even Balaam, the seer, could not see and first raised a voice against cruelty to animals. Num. xxii, 23 et seq. So, did not Sancho Panza by meditation gather the sparks of wisdom while ambling along on the back of one, that radiated in his wonderful judgments pronounced in his decision by the common-sense rule of knotty cases in the Island of Barataria? Did not Samson use the jawbone of one effectually on a thousand Philistines? Is not his name imperishably preserved in that of the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid—the pons asinorum?

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

But we shall pursue the subject no farther. Enough has been said to show that the ass is not without some rights in the courts even on sentimental grounds; ergo if his hybrid son, tracing his lineage as he goes to the jacks of Kentucky and Andalusia, inherits some of his traits, he cannot be held bad per se. Q. E. D.

It is meet that a \$5 case, having its tap root in anger (and possibly in liquor), should not drag its slow lengths through the courts for more than five years, even if it has earned the soubriquet of "the celebrated mule case."

The premises herein and in the opinion of Brother Graves all in mind, I concur.

Fortunes in Fences

HAVE you ever thought as you gazed from a train window at the miles and miles of fences on the farms, about how much is expended for their construction each year? Well, the amount in round numbers is about \$50,000,000. Those who are in a position to know say that farmers can save a great deal of this money if they would look carefully into where money is wasted. Our woven wire for 1913 would go around the world thirteen times, and we paid \$33,000,000 for it. One would think the farmers soon would get through fencing, but this is not the case. The bill is increasing \$1,000,000 a year.

THE case of *Lyman vs. Dale* anent the rights of a Missouri mule, especially as concerns his hindquarters, provoked a decision by the highest tribunal in the state which involves these two decisive points:

- That leading a mule by the rider of another in a city street with a five or six foot halter is not negligence per se; and
- That a mule with a prior good record is not *ferax naturae*—every mule is entitled to one kick.

The decision of the court was concurred to by the Honorable Henry Lamm, chief justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, to wit, as follows:



IT WAS Dr. Johnson (was it not?) who observed that Oliver Goldsmith had "contributed to the innocent gaiety of mankind." (Nota bene: It, as a pundit tells me, it was Garrick, and not Goldsmith, Johnson spoke of, and if, in quoting, I misquote, then memory has played a trick upon me, and a learned bar will correct me. Time and weightier matters press me to go on and leave the "quotation" [?] stand.) The function of this suit is somewhat the same. Beginning with the "J. P.'s" it has reached the "P. J.'s" and in its journey has run the gamut of three courts, one above the other.

Now, secundum regulam, it, a fuss over \$5, has reached the highest court in the state for final disposition—all this because (1) of the divergence of opinion among our learned brethren of the Springfield Court of Appeals, and (2) the provisions of the constitution in that behalf made and provided. However, if the amount at stake is small, the value of the case for doctrine's sake is great.

Story of the Two Wise Mules.

As I see it, the case is this: Dale, a man of substance, a farmer, owned a brown and a gray mule, both young and of fine growth; one saddled, the other otherwise. Both, used to the plow and wagon, were entitled to the designation "well broke and gentle." One Parker was Dale's manservant, and in the usual course of his employment had charge of these mules. On a day certain he had driven them to a water wagon in the bumble office of supplying water to a clover huller in the Ozark region hard by its metropolis, to wit, Springfield.

Eventide had fallen—I. e., the poetical time of day had come when the beetle wheels his drowsy flight, drowsy tinkling lulls the distant folds, and all the air a solemn stillness holds. In other words, dropping into the vernacular, it was time to "take out." Accordingly Parker took out with his mind fixed on the watchdog's honest bark baying deep-mouthed welcome, as he drew near home: he mounted the rideable mule. He says he tied the other to the hames of the harness on the ridden

one by a four or five foot halter rope, and was plodding his weary way homeward a la the plowmen in the *Elegy*.

The vicissitudes of the journey in due course brought him to Walnut street in said City of Springfield. At a certain place in that street the city fathers had broken the pavement and made a "rick of brick" aside a long hole or ditch. Hard by this rick of brick was a ridge of fresh earth capped by a display of red lantern danger signals. It seems the unriden mule crowded the ridden one and harassed Parker by coming in scraping contact with his circumjacent lex. Any boy who ever rode the lead horse in harrowing his father's field will get the idea. In this pickle he took hold of the halter rope, still fastened to the hames, to keep the unriden mule from rasping his said leg.

Anticipating Future Kicks.

It might as well be said at this point that witnesses for plaintiff did not observe that the end of the rope was attached to the hames of the ridden mule. As they saw it, Parker was leading the mule. As will be seen a bit further on, at this point a grave question arises, to wit: Is it negligence to lead a mule by hand, or should he be fastened "neck and neck" to his fellow? But we anticipate.

Going back a little, it seems as follows: At about the time Parker had reached said part of Walnut street plaintiff and two others were in a buggy pulled by a single horse and on their own way home to the country. So equipped, these several parties met face to face. At this point it will do to say that, while the mules were used to being on the water wagon, it is not so clear that these travelers three were.

There are signs of that artificial elation in the vehicle party that in the evening springs from drinking ("breathing freely"), but on the morning after produces the condition of involuntary exipitation Dr. Von Ihring calls "katzenjammer." They disavow being half seas over or drunk. Their chief spokesman, as descriptive of the situation, in part told his story mathematically in this fashion: "I had not drank so much but what I kept count. I can keep count until I take three, and hadn't quit counting yet."

In the course of their journey they, too, came to the brick rick, the ditch, the ridge of dirt, and the red lights on Walnut street.

Full Skirted Summer Frocks Conceal Hooped Petticoats



Pannier frock of light blue tulle. The corsage is a wide swathed girle and the full skirt is distended by the Castle hoop petticoat worn underneath. Dark blue ribbon on corsage and panniers; shoulder drapery of tulle.

From Givens Brothers. Photo Fashion Camera Co.

By BLANCHE G. MERRITT.

ALL through the spring, even since the flaring skirts have become fashionable, it has been very apparent that different subterfuges have been used to make them stand out. First it was the petticoat that returned to style; next came various distenders, launched by some pretty actress or graceful dancer noted for her good clothes.

There are already several types of skirt distender. The most original is a sort of lampshade shape, which looks like the lower sections of an old fashioned hoop-skirt. This hangs by long ribbons or elastic from a waist belt; sometimes these elastics can be raised or lowered by slides, according to the length of the outer skirt. The lampshade part is generally made of net, chiffon or lace and encircled on the upper and lower edges with whalebone or its substitutes, featherbone, steel and heavy wired cord. This original hoop petticoat can be worn under the most diaphanous dresses, holding them out and making them sway enticingly with every movement of the wearer.

All crinoline petticoats are not round in shape like this one. One, of net, very short, is only about hip length, and is elliptical in shape—flat front and back and wide at the sides. This gives a much more attractive contour than one would suppose, for I have seen it worn mostly under lace and net dresses, where the real slender contour of the hips also is visible. A well known New York dancer wears a



Pale green taffeta afternoon or evening gown adorned with picot edged ribbon and tulle. This is the type of skirt that needs a petticoat worn underneath with a distending reed in its hem. Shepherds crook sunshade with the ferrule tip at handle end.

From David Teitel & Co. Photo Joel Felde.



The novel Castle hoop petticoat, made of a flounce of white net hung from a belt by long elastic straps that may be shortened or lengthened. The upper and lower edges are stiffened by whalebone hoops.

Photo Fashion Camera Co.

HAIR FASHIONS change very little. There is a tendency to wear the hair in a low knot at the nape of the neck, but this discourages many who hate to have the hair flopping around on the head, as it always does when there is nothing to fix the hatpin to. You will never find a French woman indulging in the low hair dressing during the day—she is much too concerned as to the proper tilt of her hat and its security. Of course, with the little tight turbans that are pulled over the head this low knot may be worn, but with the large hat a veil is necessary.



A new shaped slip to wear under evening gowns. It is made of white pussy willow taffeta and adorned with satin ribbons and tiny silk flower wreaths. The full skirt and the girle top, held on the shoulders by ribbons, is peculiarly fitted to be worn under the present style of dresses.

From S. Altman & Co. Photo Joel Felde.

Petticoat of blue crepe de Chine, with lace flounce. A featherbone hoop is attached to the lower edge to make it stand out.

From Franklin Simon & Co. Photo Joel Felde.

dark blue tulle evening frock with this kind of hooped distender; it shows dimly through the layers of tulle like a broad dark blue ribbon, and gives to her figure a picturesque and not at all erratic air.

There are much more simple day arrangements, however. One is the taffeta petticoat that has a slender featherbone run in its hem, the skirt adorned with a deep lace flounce. These petticoats are about two and a half to three yards round.

As for the unhooped petticoat, that has become much wider in circumference. It may be said to have turned into an Empire slip, for the waist line is of necessity so raised it needs some extra support to keep it on. So it is quite natural to add a top part that can also act as a corset cover. In evening dresses, where the sleeves are entirely suppressed, this corset cover part becomes simply a wide shaped girle, held over the shoulders by ribbon straps. The petticoat hem can have a reel run in it if necessary.

It is pretty certain if this fashion for hooped petticoats continues they will, like the skirts of crinoline days, tilt dangerously. I have already seen little lacey pantalettes, attached or unattached to bloomers, worn under these hooped petticoats. Of course, they do not show unless the skirt sways unexpectedly or the wearer is seated, for they are a bit shorter than the dress skirt. Five or six lace or net ruffles sewed to a new trouser foundation adorned with tiny cotton or satin flower vines or baby ribbon rosettes are either attached to slaken bloomers or simply hang by two five or six inch elastics from round elastic garters.

The gown skirt itself is seldom stiffened. Thick cotton cords, run in parallel rows in little tufts, are sometimes used to hold the dress out, at the same time letting it fall into godet folds.

In the World of Fashion.

AS a change from the ordinary afternoon blouse a dainty corset, whether of lace or of silk, has many advantages. It can be slipped on very easily and can be worn sometimes with skirts of a contrasting color without causing that line of demarcation at the waist which gives a more or less unbecoming effect to

a light blouse of any kind when it is worn with a dark skirt. Three novel corsets which would be very suitable for afternoon wear were seen a short while ago.

A simple but effective corset was made in the first place with a foundation of ivory white Japanese silk, upon which two deep trails of Alençon lace were arranged on either side to give a bolero effect. One deep lace trail is matched by the way, went straight

across the back. White Japanese silk formed the yoke and also the vest, the latter being fastened with small diamond studs. The high collar and revers were of white marquisette, with a picot edge, while the sleeves were also carried out in marquisette, left transparent and trimmed with lace insertions.

A second model was equally becoming, but of a more strictly useful kind. It was made in broché

silk crepon, chosen in a soft shade of emethyst and bordered with a line of hemstitching, worked in dark heliotrope silk. The vest was of the same broché, adorned with small amethyst buttons and loops of silver cord.

A third model was made in ivory white nylon and arranged in a long three-quarter length. Broad bands of ivory white insertion lace passed round the about

ders and down the front on either side. The same lace was arranged also to give the effect of a broad lace waist belt and appeared again upon the sleeves. It served also to border the hem of the corset.

For smart evening wear a corset on these lines would be very effective if it were carried out in pale shades of pink or blue nylon, with bands of fine silver embroidery arranged to take the place of the broad lace insertions.

The INEXPENSIVE SMILE

It Has a Wonderful Power to Lighten the Burdens of Others, and Its Use Will Bring the Soft, Kindly Expression that, After All, Is the Basis of Beauty.

Says

Lillian Russell



PLEASANT expression of the face is as rare today as roses in winter. Yet a pleasant smile has a most wonderful power—a power to please and lighten the burdens of the heavily laden hearts

and a power to bring shame to the hearts of the wicked.

Life is made up of sordid truths. The joy of living is only measured by the amount of faith you have in God's goodness and His blessings. If you keep in mind the knowledge that the "heavenly gifts" are here on earth for all alike to possess for the taking you will try to live worthy of the acceptance of the world's wonders.

Time spent in worrying about troubles accentuates them. They become magnified to proportions larger than yourself and overcome you. You become old, crabbed, ugly and far from a pleasant companion for anyone. Your face, by constant thinking upon subjects that are unpleasant, becomes set in disagreeable lines, destroying all symmetry and softness.

When you see a hard, set face, devoid of all mobility, you can depend upon it that person has allowed himself or herself to spend hours thinking the worst of life in its every phase, driving out all thoughts of joy or even hope.

All of those thoughts have taken time that could have been used to a much better advantage. The same hours spent in thinking of pleasant things, the wonders of nature and its gifts, the blessings of companionship and the beauty of children, to say nothing of a hopeful outlook upon one's own affairs, would have worked wonders.

That ugly, set face could have had a soft, kindly expression, one that would draw kind thoughts to it instead of fear and dislike.

A newsboy in the street is an unconscious student of faces. He will tell you who is right and who is wrong. And his opinion is of great importance to those who are interested in human progress and the betterment of the world.

I sat in my automobile in front of a bank a few days ago just for the purpose of getting the viewpoint of an interesting little newsboy upon the people who bought papers from him. It was an exciting few minutes, for an "extra" had just been issued and every one was buying. I bought a paper and pretended to be buried in its pages. I heard such remarks as the following: "Oh, gee! here comes old eagle face. It looks like a mask on a scarecrow."

The possessor of the "eagle face" was a dignified-looking old gentleman who surely did look hard and unsympathetic.

"Here comes old pot cheese." This appellation was for a white old gentleman, round and fat, but expressionless—in word and look.

"Naw, ain't got no time, stingy face." That remark was given to a long, thin, nervous young man who wanted to read the headings before he bought the paper. He surely was pinched and unhealthy looking.

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir." was the cheerful answer given to a fine looking man who gave a pat on the back of the newsboy and remarked: "It's a busy day for you, isn't it, sonny?"

Just that friendly smile of the big man made the busy little lad fill up, flush and smile with a sense of just being something in this world.

"An, say, ain't you got no change? What d'ye think I am, a bank?" This was addressed to a woman who stood before the boy at least five minutes before taking out a \$5 bill to pay for a 2-cent extra.

"Dat's what the paper's for; dat's what the paper's for." This was the rejoinder to a woman with a hard face who stood still, pulled the boy around and said: "Boy, tell

me what the extra is about." She did not buy a paper.

"Yes, mam. My, ain't she pretty? She makes you think of what you dream your mother was." This was relative to a sweet woman who gave 2 cents and took a paper without a remark, but just a sweet smile and a nod.

And so it went on, the little philosopher gathering thoughts of good and evil just as they were given to him.

I could see by his face that he was impressionable, for the eagle-faced man forced him to keep a hard, retaliating expression upon his face until the next person came along and changed his unpleasant thoughts.

The woman with the smile for the poor, hard working little man-boy had the power to keep him smiling for quite a long while. She probably did not realize how important that sweet thought was to him, for she had the same thought and smile for every one. But it made an impression on the memory of the little newsboy—an oasis in the desert of human faces.

It is so easy to be nice that I often wonder what causes people to forget to be so. The newsboy on the street is a human being—he

may one day be a statesman, who knows. In this country where our only aristocracy is that of brains such things are possible.

It must be some bad inward condition of mind or machinery that causes faces to become pinched, set in hard lines or in evil lines. If that is so, and it is not too late, such cases can be cured by changing the thoughts.

Too many people let their minds dwell upon unpleasant things. In fact, they spend most of their time hunting for disagreeable things to defy themselves with. Let them change their thoughts to only the pleasant things of life, and a change of countenance as well as of heart will be the reward.

If responsibilities demand your consideration give as much time as is necessary to the serious problems. Then let them digest, as it were, and think of something pleasant or some ambition. Let your mind soar into heavens of delight. It costs nothing and illuminates your features as no outward application can do.

Keep your disagreeable thoughts at home within the privacy of your own room, under lock and key, and give your pleasant thoughts to the world. What a world we would have if only half of the people in it were pleasant!

A mean remark to a child sends a thought to you from a fresh, unsophisticated mind that registers against you. Just as powerful is the sweet thought from a child in response to a kind word.

Time is wasted and lost that is spent in unkind thoughts. Beauty and contentment is found in sweet and kind thoughts even for strangers.

Lillian Russell's Beauty Answers

JACK—The lotion for pimples is made of one-quarter ounce of washed sulphur, one-quarter ounce of precipitated carbonated lime, one-half ounce of powdered borax, one-quarter ounce of tincture of benzoin, one and one-half ounces glycerin, one-quarter ounce of lavender and rosewater enough to make a pint. Wash the face first with warm water. Dry thoroughly before applying lotion. Put it on the skin with a small piece of gauze and let dry. Before using always shake the bottle well.

JULIET—To take the green soap treatment for blackheads bathe the face in warm water, and when the skin is pink and soft and warm anoint

it with the green soap, rubbing well into the pores. Rinse off the soap with warm water, using a camel's hair complexion brush, so as to remove all of the soap and as many of the blackheads as will come. Use cold water until the face has become thoroughly cold. Wipe off the face with a sterilized gauze or cheese cloth. Dab cold cream all over the face. Let it remain for half an hour and then remove that which is superfluous with a soft cloth. Continue treatment nightly until the blackheads have disappeared.

BERNICE—The teeth should be brushed with the hand of the opposite side—that is, the right hand for the teeth on the left side, and the left hand for the teeth on the right side. The brush should be rotated up and down from root to crown by turning the wrists dexterously. After the outside of the teeth is brushed the inner surface should be treated in the same manner, first the upper and then the lower. When you have cleansed the teeth in the manner described, and have thought that you surely have cleansed each tooth perfectly, you will find that the sides of the teeth are far from clean; but if, according to the size of the space between the teeth, you draw up and down a piece of dental floss or tape you will be surprised to see how much you can remove, and you readily will learn, also, the reason why dentists find so many cavities in these out-of-the-way places. Use dental floss of the size that will pass readily between the teeth and thus clean the sides of the teeth, first the one to the front and then the one to the back. It is only in this manner that the teeth can be cleaned perfectly and the tartar kept from collecting.

There is a dentist in Philadelphia who insists that his patients come to him every month, and by keeping their teeth perfectly clean he says that he will be able to keep them intact.

If each night, the last thing before you go to bed, you will chew and swallow a small piece of powder of magnesia you will counteract the acid accumulation that is so bad for the teeth; the magnesia also is good for the stomach.

MARJORIE B.—A good complexion powder is made of two ounces each of zinc oxide and precipitated chalk, seven ounces of rice powder, one ounce each of talcum and orris root, suggestion of powdered carmine and two drops of oil of rose. Sift through bolting cloth. To make a velvet powder a special sifter is necessary. It is much safer to get this already compounded.

AGNES—If your face freckles, tans or burns easily it should be protected by using some cold cream and then dusting with a pure powder; never wash. A liberal amount of cold cream should be dabbed on and carefully wiped off with sterilized gauze.

Both buttermilk and lemon juice are excellent for taking off freckles and tan. Squeeze the juice from a lemon into half a glass of buttermilk and apply with a soft cloth several times daily. Always use cold cream afterward.

Fresh buttermilk, used as if it were water, takes off tan better than almost anything that is known. It should be applied freely and allowed to dry in.

Cucumber juice also is good for this purpose. Slice the cucumbers, peel and all, and simmer until they can be pressed through a sieve; then add a little alcohol and use frequently.

Sublime of bismuth is a splendid remedy for sunburn. Cover the face with a coating of cucumber cream, and then plaster on the powdered bismuth; allow it to remain twenty minutes and remove with more cream. This will allay immediately the burning sensation and bleach out the red color.

JULIA—The hair curling fluid is made of one ounce of powdered borax, thirty grains of gum arabic, six drams of spirits of camphor, sixteen ounces of warm water. Dissolve the solids in warm water and when they are cool add the camphor. Wet your hair with this and put up in kid curlers or arrange in flat waves or ringlets and pin with an invisible hairpin.



The Sweet Smile and Nod From the Pretty Lady Brings Thoughts of Good to the Newsboy, Who is Forced to Spend Much Time in Planning to Survive the Dishonesty of His Small Business World.

Joking with Death For a Cause

How the Nerves of French Recruits Are Steeled to the Horrors of the Battlefield Before They Approach the Firing Line by Pseudo Guillotines

Most Remarkable Photograph That Has Come From the European War



ONE would think that soldiers encamped only 250 meters from the trenches of a European battlefield would care to dismiss death from their minds so far as possible. But do they? Not the French veterans—at least those who not so long ago were in the village of Picardy, in northern France.

In this picturesque community, nestling on the edge of an area scythe-swept by the Grim Reaper, daily arrived recruits for the battalions to which the veterans belonged. They were young fellows, these recruits, and it was not to their discredit that a haunting fear gripped their hearts. Battle-stepped veterans will tell you that the newcomers only experienced what most every warrior experiences when he comes within earshot of rumbling cannon and the spiteful crack of small arms.

Where the Structure Stood.

On the side of a hill near Picardy, its outline half-hidden by the shadow of an old building, stood a queer looking structure, its two upright posts surmounted by a cross beam. Several hats, civilian hats, hung from wooden pegs driven into knotholes. To you the structure would have proved interesting as soon as you saw that it consisted in part of an oblique-edged knife; interesting, that's all. But to young recruits the upright posts, the hats, the knife blood-stained spelled something sinister and terrible.

It was a guillotine! Why was it there? What the reason for punishment by decapitation? These and other questions flitted through the minds of the fresh troopers as they gazed terror-stricken at the deadly machine. Spies? Yes, it must be for spies, they reasoned dully.

One morning after they had gone through the routine of camp life and were prepared to take to the trenches the recruits were assembled about 150 feet from the guillotine. The veterans cautioned them not to approach nearer. Soon several of the veterans were seen to carry a struggling something, presumably a human being, toward the death-dealing machine. The head of the huddled figure was thrust in front of the oblique-edged knife, someone released the cord which held it aloft, and the sharp edge fell swiftly and with force.

A gory mass dropped into a bucket.

A Dozen Victims Fall.

Body after body, for such they seemed, were thrust beneath the blade—until a dozen or so felt its keen edge and ceased to struggle. The executioners gravely carried the still forms away, leaving only those things which looked like heads in the bucket.

Almost every person is made ill and faint on witnessing a first execution. The recruits at Picardy were no exception. Some of them broke down and cried hysterically. Others beat a hasty retreat. One actually swooned. And all the while the veteran soldiers seemed to perform their horrible duties as if they were nothing to act squeamish about.

A few hours after the ordeal to which the recruits had been subjected—a sufficient time for shaky nerves to steady themselves to a degree near normal—they were told the reason for the gruesome use of the guillotine.

And this was the explanation, as given by one who acted as spokesman for the veterans:

"A medical officer who has been making a study of the psychology of courage at the front says that most recruits confess to a feeling of fear. This feeling only wears off after several days of fighting.

"We do not want you boys to quail before death even for one day. We want to fight alongside of men steeled from the start against the sickening sight of blood and mangled bodies—and we know of no better way to steel you than to show you blood, and death before you go into the trenches.

Only an Experiment After All.

"So we constructed a guillotine. The supposed bodies that you saw placed under the sharp blade of the knife were nothing more than suits of clothes stuffed with straw. The blood, or rather what looked to you like blood, was another bit of deception. Psychologically speaking, the effect of the sham executions today was as shocking as though they had been real for the reason that at the time you really believed them to be real. You'll go into the trenches now hardened to sights of death. And you'll be better soldiers for it. To take the lives of others will be all in a day's work."

Whether the veteran's words proved true is not known. But, in any event, it was an interesting, though gruesome, experiment.

One must not believe, however, that the soldiers in this greatest of all wars are a bloodthirsty lot. They still when they have no other choice.

Time and again it has been reported that the men in the trenches on both sides had to be withdrawn and others put in their places because they were becoming too friendly with each other by the exchange of notes. The short distance that lay between the trenches in most instances accounted for their being able to toss each other written messages.

On Jan. 7 last a general order issued by the Ger-



A DUMMY (old clothes stuffed with straw) has just been "put to death" by the guillotine shown above. Recruits who witness these sham executions are thought to make better soldiers on the principle that they become acquainted with the sight of death before going into battle. Note that the head has been cut from the dummy just above the collar. Soldiers in the background are veterans who assist in carrying out the experiment.

man army authorities prohibited football games in the field between German and English soldiers. A dispatch from Berlin, via London, said:

"At Christmas time men from both sides in the western theater of war fraternized and played hotly contested games of football. Officers and men laid aside their arms and watched the players and cheered them on.

"The rivalry became so intense that war was for-

gotten and the men who kicked the most goals received more applause than is usually given heroes on the fighting line. At one place where the Germans and British played the game was a draw and the players agreed to suspend fighting for two days more in order to decide the issue on two games out of three.

"News of this reached the military authorities and it was decided that football was interfering too

much with the business of warfare, aside from the complications arising from too friendly contact between the advance guards. The order was issued forthwith and there will be no more athletic contests between the soldiers, who also are forbidden to fraternize or meet on any terms except those of bitter enmity."

So you see that soldiers are not such murderous individuals after all.

Take Heed—Fear Is No Longer Fashionable

By DELIA AUSTRIAN.

WHATEVER else may be fashionable the man or woman who shows signs of fear or exhibits a lack of emotional control is certainly out of date.

Psychologists and physicians have been giving much time and study to the diseases created by fear and lack of self-control, with the result that many

of the supposedly organic diseases have been traced to fear or outbursts of anger.

These important psychological principles have been given greater publicity by the European war. Inspired by patriotism, men and women alike not only have been willing to sacrifice themselves for their countries but at times have even courted danger and have forgotten that there is such a thing as fear or lack of self-control in the world.

John Kravitz explains in his "Four Weeks in the Trenches" that once on the march or in the charging lines exhausted and fearing men became strong and courageous. Most of them became so impervious to any thought of fear that they wrote and slept in the trenches, and even laughed and chatted with no thought of fear. They were no less unafraid when they heard the whizzing and crashing of guns about them on all sides.

Are Soldiers Normally Bloodthirsty?

No! Yes!

FOOTBALL games in the field between German and English soldiers are prohibited. Last Christmas men from both sides fraternized and played hotly contested games of football. Officers and men laid aside their arms, and watched the players and cheered them on. News of this reached the military authorities and it was decided that football was interfering too much with the business of warfare, aside from the complications arising from too friendly contact between the advance guards. The order was issued forthwith. The men must meet only as enemies.

These and other incidents that could easily be drawn from the present war show that fear and anger are more psychological in origin than physical. That is, it only needs the minds to control the nerves and the nerve impulses when all thought of fear and anger are cast aside. The emotional feelings and nerve control are so intimately associated that it is extremely difficult to say how they affect each other.

Dr. W. B. Cannon, who has finished a thorough and searching investigation of this subject, says: "The moment you really set out to consider the effect upon the human body of various feelings and emotions you are surprised by the extent to which they have been embodied in our language.

"I was so frightened my hair stood on end." "I was speechless with terror." "He turned pale with anger." "He trembled with emotion." "He broke into a cold sweat"—these and a score of similar expressions show that the external signs of violent mental states are well recognized, but all these manifestations are mainly superficial and therefore observable.

How Does the Body Respond?

"There are, however, organs hidden deep in the body which do not reveal so obviously as the structure near or in the skin the disturbances which attend states of intense feeling. How, then, does the internal mechanism of the body respond to the feelings and emotions?"

"Let me begin by tracing the physiological connections of the common expression, 'It makes my mouth water.' We have a clear instance of the relation of cause and effect between the pleasurable anticipation of eating and the stimulation of those glands which secrete the fluid necessary for the digestion of food. Experiment has shown that not only the mouth 'waters' but the stomach, also, and that this 'watering' assists the secretion of the digestive fluids through the whole process."

Now, let us examine the effects of a disagreeable emotion—fear—upon the digestion. That fear or extreme anxiety checks the activity of the salivary glands will be testified to by many speakers who have suffered from stage fright. After opening their mouths to speak or sing their mouths were perfectly dry and their tongues were paralyzed with fear.

A curious but practical application of this strange phenomenon is found in the "ordeal of rice" as it is practiced in India. When several persons are suspected of a certain crime they are each given a mouthful of rice to chew. After chewing it a few minutes they are expected to spit it out. If anyone ejects it dry he is under suspicion. It is taken for granted that the fear of detection had stopped the natural flow of saliva and he is judged guilty.

On the same principle fear can give you a cold sweat or make beads of perspiration appear on your forehead. It excites the nerves and in turn stimulates and opens the glands which bring perspiration to the surface of the skin.

Under violent emotions, such as fear and anger, weak men have performed prodigies of strength, cowardly men prodigies of valor, slow men prodigies of speed.

Dr. Cannon holds this as one of the explanations of war.

Feelings Require Expression.

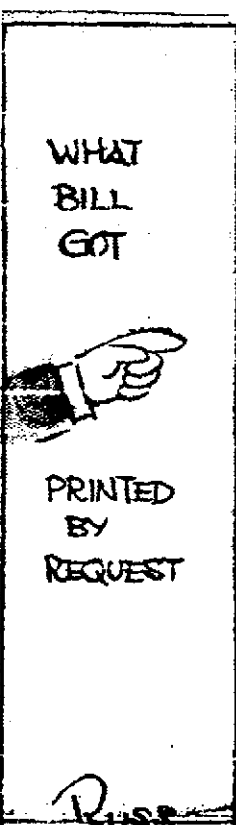
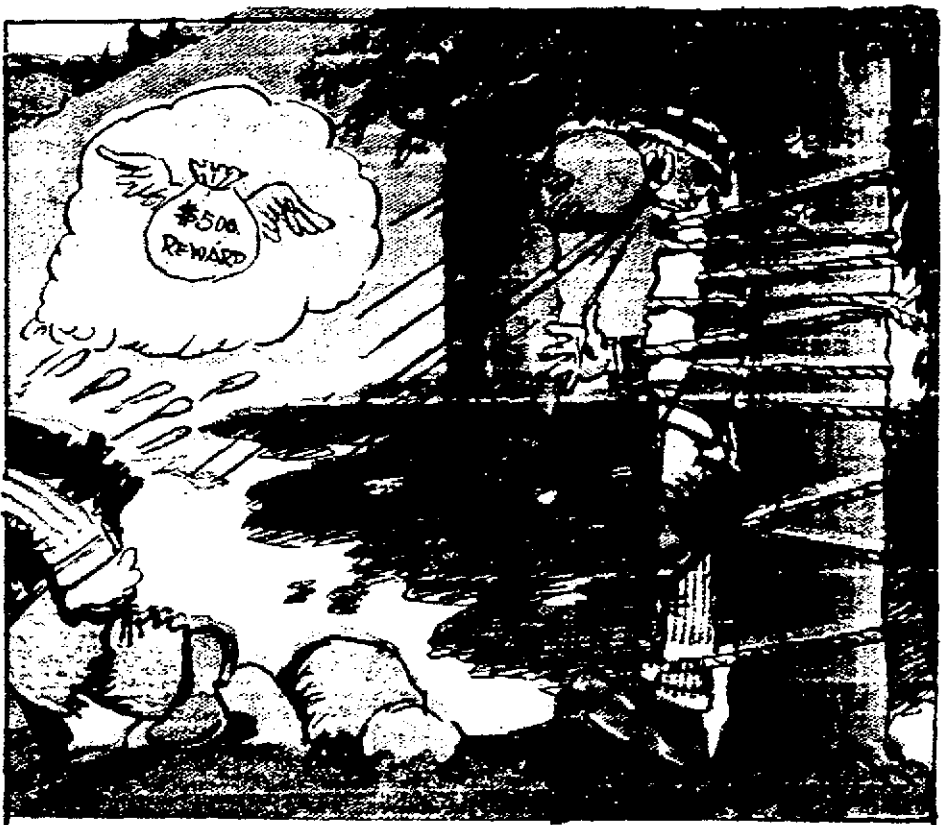
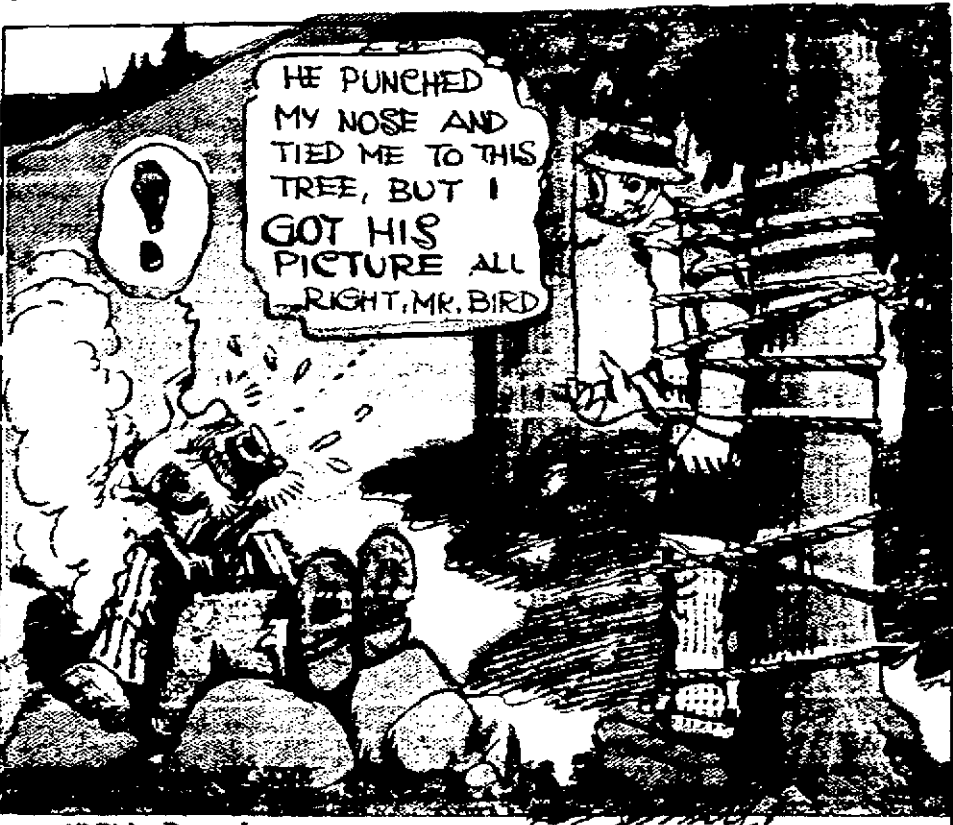
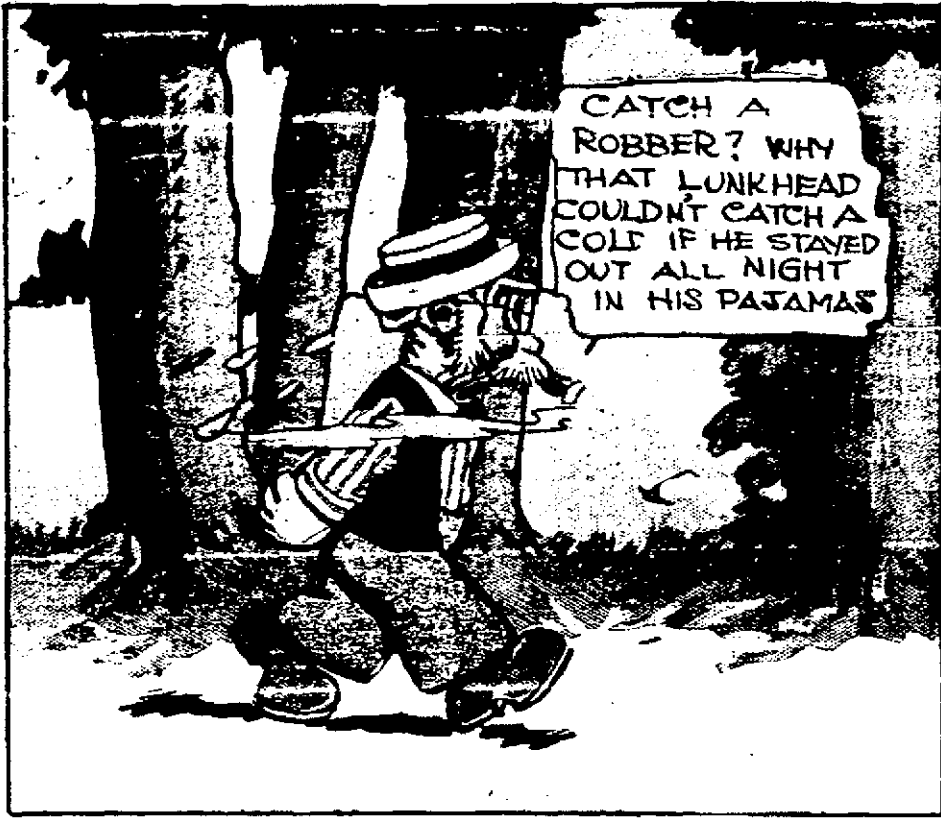
The physiological provisions for fierce struggle are found not only in the bodies of the lower animals but also in human beings," he says. "It is only natural to assume that these belligerent feelings require occasional expression. In many respects strenuous athletic rivalries present better than does modern military service the very conditions for which the militarists argue.

"In competitive sports the elemental factors are retained. Man is pitted against man, and all the resources of the body are summoned in the eager struggle for victory. And because under such circumstances the same physiological alterations occur which occur in anticipation of mortal combat the belligerent emotions and instincts so far as their bodily manifestations are concerned are thereby given complete satisfaction.

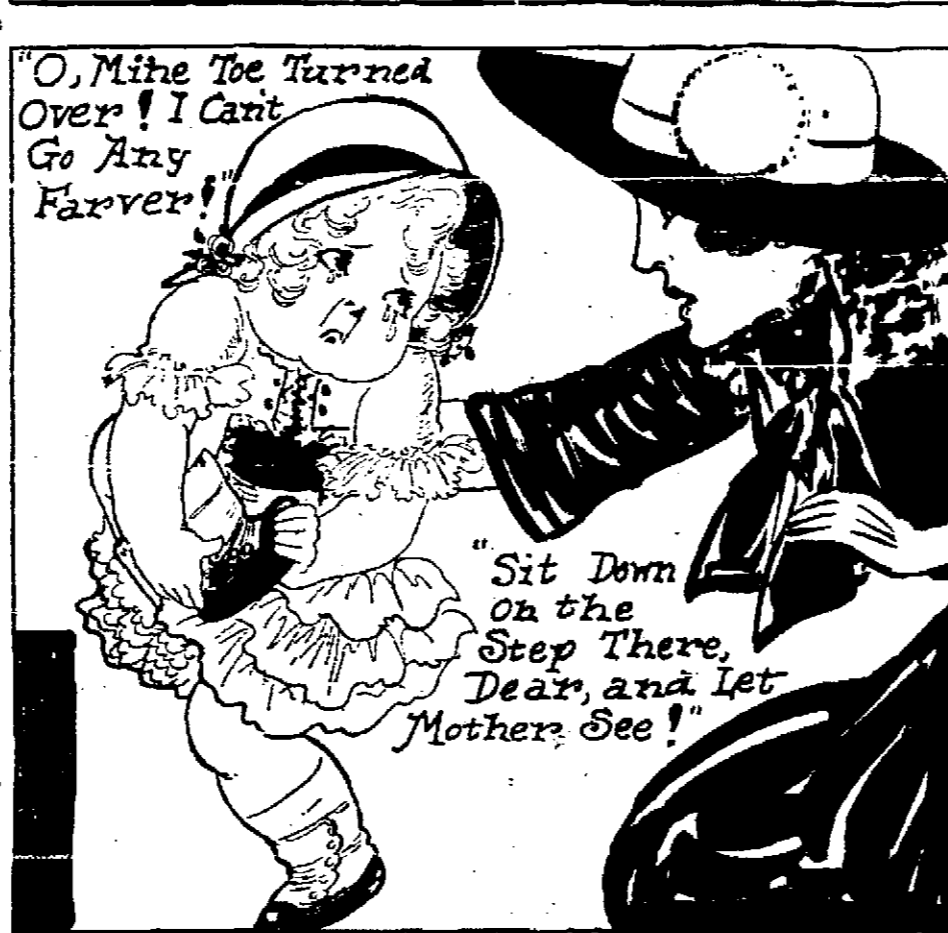
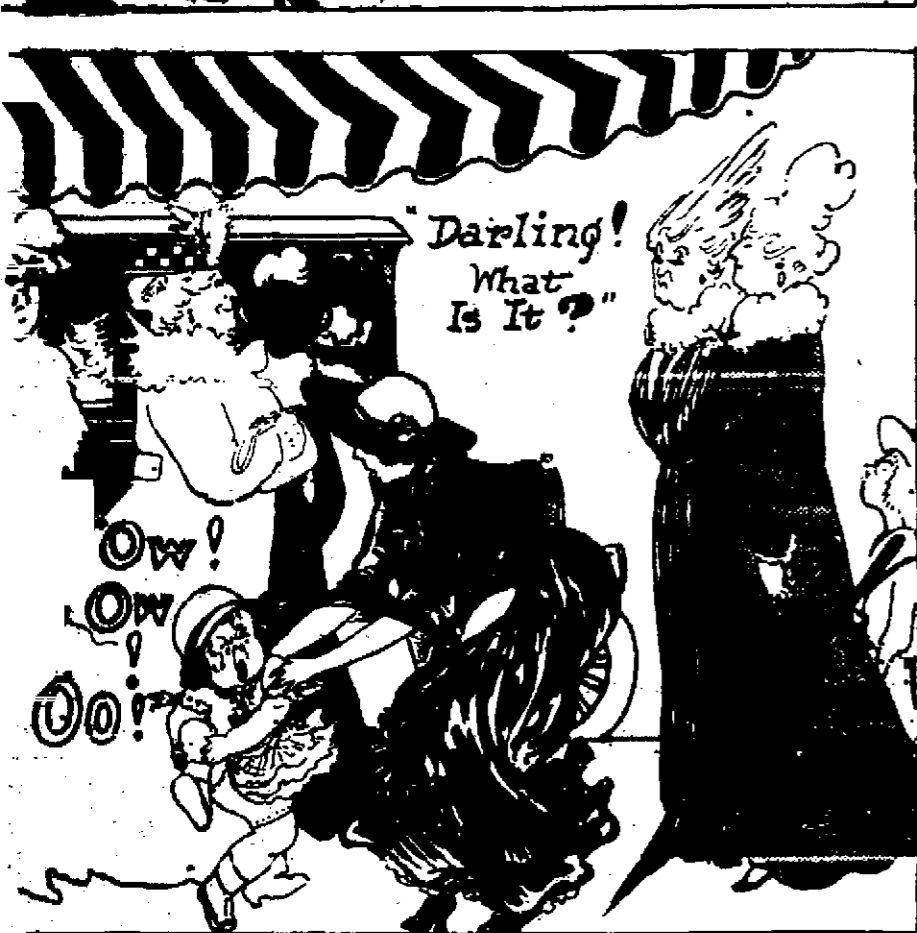
"I can even go a step further and assert confidently that athletic competitions, and particularly those of an international character, are more efficient in calling into activity the healthful energizing mechanisms of which I have spoken than is the stupid routine of military drill or the machine-incubated rivalry of warfare."

COMIC SECTION

Oakland Tribune
SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915



MAMMA'S ANGEL CHILD





The Story of My Life By CHARLEY CHAPLIN

Second Installment—In Which the Future Film Star Makes His Debut and Violent Exit as a "Layer-On"

I Skip From One Job to Another, Getting Little More Than Experience for My Pains, Until I Find Myself on the Stage Again.

IT IS contrary to my nature to take a dare. I will undertake anything in the line of duty, no matter how hazardous or how limited my experience in the matter.

In the early days of my film experience I largely succeeded by taking chances. The new, the unexpected, the untried things I tackled with a zest that quite took the breath away from the stage directors.

I'd a deal rather be asked "Will you do it?" than "Can you do it?"

With unlimited time on my small hands I found it by far more congenial to watch others toll than to put my own shoulder to the wheel. In the busy world of industry I made a very good audience. The mason placing bricks on the high wall, the road repainer hacking with his pick, the horse-shoer half-soling the hoofs of patient beasts—all these drew my interest. I stood and watched such matters for hours, and thus took a study course in manual training.

This was the first sign of my instinct to watch the movements, gestures and characteristics of all people. I might not be able to lay bricks today, but I believe I could give a burlesque of a mason or a hodcarrier which would be close enough to the original to make you believe I had taken a few lessons.

I never worked in a bakeshop, but recently I was called upon to imitate a baker working with dough—the result in "Dough and Dynamite" you may remember.

But in my rambles, "seeking work," the slight that interested me the most was that of a group of pressmen, working an old style flat press. The printing-shop had an eye to advertisement, for the big press was behind a large window, and the general public was always outside in force.

For hours I flattened my nose against the window pane, observing these expert pressmen as they laid on sheet after sheet of paper, and in the twinkling of an eye it was whisked away and converted into pages of reading matter. Here I decided on a radical change. The printer's life was the life for me.

And I mustered up enough energy to step inside the noisy shop and demand a job.

"What are you—a layer-on?" asked the foreman.

I hadn't the remotest notion of the duties of a layer-on. I couldn't have told the boss whether I was supposed to lay on blankets or cry "Lay on, Macduff." But I nodded my head, and gave the foreman to understand that I was a layer-on of skill and prominence—in fact, I was the top layer on the chocolate cake.

I sold my services on the spot.

They put me on the staff that tended the big press, after lunch hour. I failed to make a good professional appearance, as I had no overalls, but managed to secure



What One Healthy Appetite Can Do to a Roomful of Candy Makes a Steam Shovel's Appetite for Mud Look Punny.

a square-shaped paper cap and dabbed a little ink on my finger and then sprawled it across my nose.

They told me to get up on top of the press and feed sheets of paper to the big swinging steel arms which flew back and forth like wings on an ostrich. This was going to be a cinch, I thought. Hadn't I watched the other fellows for hours and envied their easy job, with nothing to do but pass sheets of paper and smoke a pipe and call each other "Bill" and "Mac"?

One Bit of Knowledge.

The first thing I did after mounting the platform was to rub the edge of the pile of paper until it slanted and the sheets were easy to pick off, one by one. This I had watched a pressman do, and my professional way of beginning business must have convinced the foreman that I was strictly on to my job.

With a roar and a rattle the press started, and the big "wing," as I call it, started fanning back and forth. I was supposed to slap a sheet of paper on it every time it flew back. The first three times I managed to place a sheet of paper where it belonged. The fourth time I missed fire. The press was working too fast for my unskilled fingers, and I was in a panic. The fifth time I shot a sheet in which crumpled and ripped through the machine. My further efforts were farcical, especially to the crowd outside the window.

A Mysterious Order.

"Strike off! Strike off!" yelled the boss. My agitated brain impelled me to do something quick, but I didn't know the meaning of "strike off." Whereupon, in attempting to strike off, I struck on. At least I did the wrong thing at the wrong time, and before I knew it a brawny hand had snatched me by the collar and pulled me off the machine.

Through a myriad of shooting stars I saw the demise of my career as a pressman, a finish even more deplorable than the end of my connection at the glass factory.



Does This Serious Face Look Like That of the Chaplin You Know?

"What did you mean, son, by telling me you were a layer-on?" demanded the boss. I feared for a moment he was going to lay on me with his fists. But, to my surprise, he began to laugh, and then he sat me in a chair and told me to cheer up. He said he should have known that I was deceiving him about my experience.

"But I like your pluck, son," he said. "You needed a job and you tried to do your best. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a job as a helper in the shop, but you mustn't tell me what you can do any more, for pretty soon you'll be saying you can fill my own place as foreman."

Here was sunshine after a storm of trouble and a drizzle of disappointment. The salary I accepted amounted to about \$3.80 a week, translated into the coin of the U. S. A. It was not merely a salary. It was a munificent remuneration. I earned that salary three weeks. Then I resigned—by request. As an actor, perhaps I ought to lay the blame to somebody's professional jealousy.

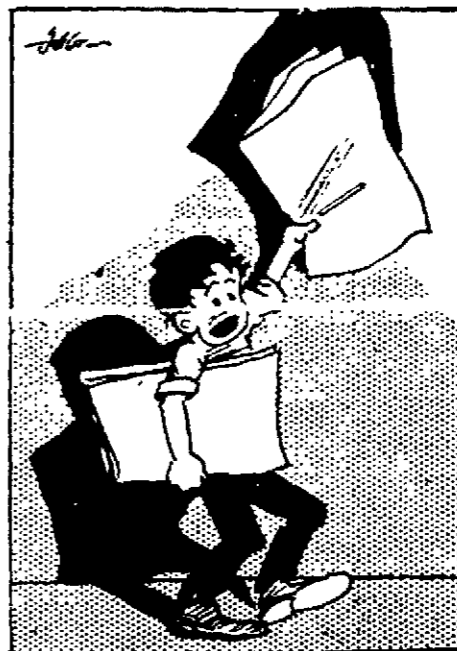
Again I was on the world. But there were a few shillings in my pockets, and I felt I could afford to look about a bit before

rewarding some worthy employer with my priceless services. At last I found a job which was practically ideal. It was a wholesale firm, dealing in soap, candles and candy. They placed me in charge of the basement storeroom, where the sweetmeats were piled high in boxes awaiting shipment.

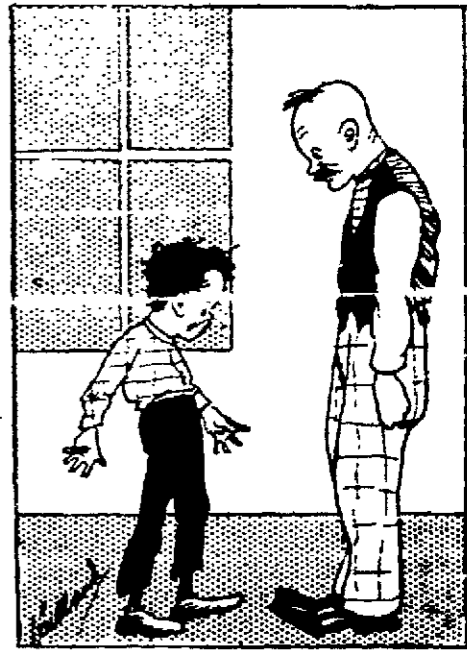
For any ordinary boy it would have meant a heavenly adventure. But think of its raptures for a child who had practically been starving! From the moment I struck that cave of toothsome treasures I touched no solid food, no meat, no vegetable, nor even pastries. I had about six meals a day of candy. That is, one might have divided it into six main assaults on the sweetmeat treasury. But in fact it was one continual repast of candy from morning until night.

The soap and candles I scrupulously let alone. I was absolutely faithful to my employers, to the extent of not eating a single cake of soap or gnawing a candle.

My sugar-coated dream was of about two weeks' duration. No, my employers did not find me out. Before they could discover how I was depleting their stock of



I Was Cast for the Role of Sammy the Newsboy in the Play "Jim, the Romance of Cocaine."



Through a Myriad of Shooting Stars I Saw My Career as a Pressman Come to a Sudden Conclusion.

Here Are Some Thrills the Film Failed to Record.

(As Revealed in the Autobiography of Charley Chaplin.)

OBTAINED a job as "layer-on" in printing house without knowing requirements of place. Was violently separated from pay roll.

Worked into a job in house dealing in candles and promptly ate himself out again.

Spent several weeks watching other people work. Picked up many ideas being used now in comedy films.

Again was hired by music hall owner as singer and dancer. Unwittingly made comedy of serious scenes, but with happy results.

goods I was moaning on the stone floor, and gasping with the agony of a dying child.

They sent for a doctor.

"What have you been eating?" demanded the medical man.

I Make a Confession.

I told him all. My boss gave a shriek of alarm. He rushed to the candy cases. Then he knew I had breathed the truth. What one healthy young appetite can do to a roomful of candy makes a steam shovel's appetite for mud seem puny.

I was discharged from the job, but it was entirely with my consent. The prospect of being forced even to look at candy for ten hours a day made me sick again. I fled from the establishment with all the joy of a prisoner freed from a life of water and hardback. For months afterward the sight of candy was revolting.

In a way it was fortunate that I had been made so completely ill. For days afterward I had no appetite, and, therefore, did not mind poverty and long lapses between meals.

But it was not long before I gained my normal state of digestion and eager interest in things to eat. And about that time a lucky "break" came for me. The days of knocking around in various odd jobs and queer positions were doomed to pass. A London music hall manager took kindly notice of my singing and dancing abilities. I was engaged for several small parts and then found congenial employment in traveling farce companies.

Bitter experiences in the real world probably enabled me to score my first real

hit in comedy. I was cast for a role named "Sammy, the newsboy," in the play "Jim, the Romance of Cocaine." Among my various attempts at fitting into the world of industry I had done my share as a shouting vendor of newspapers. Always watchful of other people's actions and habits, I had accumulated all the tricks and mannerisms of the London newsboy and guttersnipe.

"Sammy" scored the individual triumph of the play. The newspaper critic devoted their columns largely to a laudatory review of the youngster who played a minor role, yet carried away the audience as none of the principals succeeded in doing.

This happy event was the turning point in my juvenile career. After a long engagement in "Sammy" I found vaudeville engagements comparatively easy to obtain. Then I was called upon to play Billy in "Sherlock Holmes," and this proved a second triumph, more gratifying than Sammy.

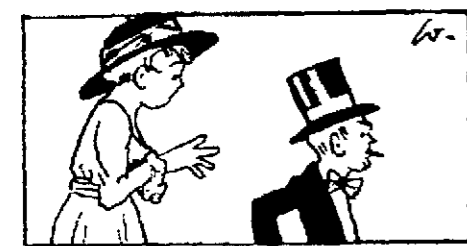
A Long Way to Success.

But I was still a long way from a pedestal of success on the regular stage, not to mention the movies. They weren't writing songs about me, or molding statues in my stage likeness. I was too busy trying to make good to worry about fame.

And even if I "struck on" when they told me to "strike off," I always did something. Since it was all comedy, and the stage director was forced to laugh at my mistakes, he generally decided that my way of doing a stunt was funnier than his way.

I will tell you more next week.

Jitney Jim Discovers Why Tall Matinee Idols Will Not Do in the Movies of Today



By GENE MORGAN.

OH, JITNEY, this lets you out of it." giggled Myrtle, the lovely box office girl. She rustled a newspaper inside the ticket cage and Jitney Jim moved his lanky, elongated form toward the scene of mirth.

"This lets you out," chuckled Myrtle some more. "Here in the paper it says that only short actors are wanted in the movies. Tall fellows ain't in demand. Now you'll never be a star."

Jitney Jim, the champion movie fan, failed to look disappointed.

"Why don't you spring something new?" he said. "Something new that makes my hair stand on the left root—something that wasn't printed in last year's almanac? Of course, I know that sawed-off actors are kings in the movies. I had the anti-giant act read to me several months ago. They wouldn't hire me as an extra man, at three bucks per sometimes, because I was too tall. But, then, I'm sort of like a snake. Every spring I shed a new skin of disap-

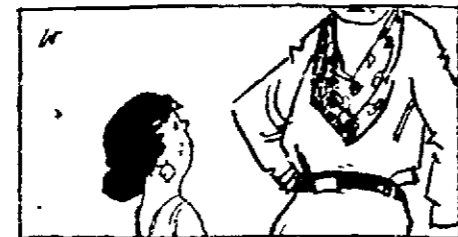
pointment and go merrily rattling along. "When I lost that job I wanted to sue the city. What for? Why, for building the sidewalk so far away from my cbin."

Myrtle was puzzled to know the prejudice that movie directors had against tall men.

"No prejudice 't all," declared Jitney Jim. "There's a sound reason why the high guys are a drag on the market and the short guys now come high. And it isn't because the big actors are able to pound the stage director to a pulp when he calls 'em boob, half-wit, solid ivory, nobody home and empty cars on the train of thought. Nor is it because the short actor will take a lot of panning, especially when there are tourists and visitors around, and the boss likes to show he is boss and present some \$2,000-a-week star with his walking papers draped neatly in a can."

"Such is not the case."

"Tall men don't fit into the movies as well as sawed-offers. It seems. In fiction and romance and drama a hero is always



supposed to be tall. He must be stalwart and handsome, and he must measure at least six feet in his lilac-hued stocking feet.

"But that was the day before the close-up, Myrtle dear. Haven't you ever heard of a close-up? How many photoplays you wrote have been sent back with thanks? A close-up is the scene where the characters are brought close to the camera, and you

can study their features and the lines under their eyes. Close-ups come thick and often in modern films, because it's the best way to 'register' love, hate, jealousy—in fact, the whole suitcase of human emotions."

"Now, a tall actor has his troubles fitting into a close-up. He finds it harder than fitting into a large, roomy room with a southern exposure in a summer hotel—the kind of a room which makes you feel

like a boob sandwich because the floor and the ceiling are so close to one another.

"The tall man doesn't belong in a close-up. He doesn't belong in it any more than he belongs in his kid brother's clothes. His head is so high that the camera can't get close enough."

"But with the short actor it's entirely different. He is the close-up kid."

"Still, there will be a lot of drawbacks

Instruction for the Amateur Photoplaywright



By Louella Parsons

LIGHTS and shades—all there is to photography—have reached an unbelievable period of progress in these later years of picture development.

Expert camera men are now as essential to the success of motion pictures as the actor or producer.

The Essanay Film Company, in addition to employing a corps of expert camera men, has Harry Zeck in charge of all its men. Mr. Zeck is an inventor and is largely responsible for the excellent photography that has marked all the recent Essanay productions. Different shaped masking discs have been designed by Mr. Zeck for the purpose of presenting in every conceivable shape a dissolve or vision.

A dissolve is the gradual appearance or

disappearance of a character by means of double exposure. Where there is a series of the same person appearing simultaneously this is done by a number of exposures made at different times to complete the picture.

One side of the camera is masked and one side exposed. The action is photographed on the exposed side. Then the film is re wound and the side that has been exposed is masked and the masked side exposed. The different action of the same character is then filmed on the reverse side. This all sounds complicated, but it is very simple. Only last month Universal released "The Corsican Brothers," with King Baggott playing the role of both brothers. The same system of masking was undoubtedly used in this well-produced picture.

Dreams and visions are always of great interest to the photoplaywright.

In photographing a dream or vision scene the film has to be marked at the aperture opening in front of the camera, so that when the film is re wound and the second exposure is made on the same film scene the holes or perforations register in the same place in the aperture. If this is not done the two pictures will not be simultaneous on the screen.

In explaining the vision scene for example, where a woman sees the vision of her dead father, the picture is taken from beginning to end. Note is made just when the dead father appears. This is done by means of a dial which records the number of feet exposed, and at the same time the length of time in feet (one foot to the sec-

ond) that she saw the dead father. The film is then re wound.

The camera is reloaded, making sure that the marked aperture on the film is in the proper place. The film is turned to the beginning, with the lens masked to the place where the vision is recorded in feet. The vision is faded in, the film timed and dissolved out. The lens is then masked again and the rest of the scene taken.

Close-ups are photographed at close range—they are used as effective means of expressing emotion.

The working line averages six feet or less in width, so that when one sees how small is the place in which the action is photographed he is astonished at the splendid effect of depth that the camera magnifies.

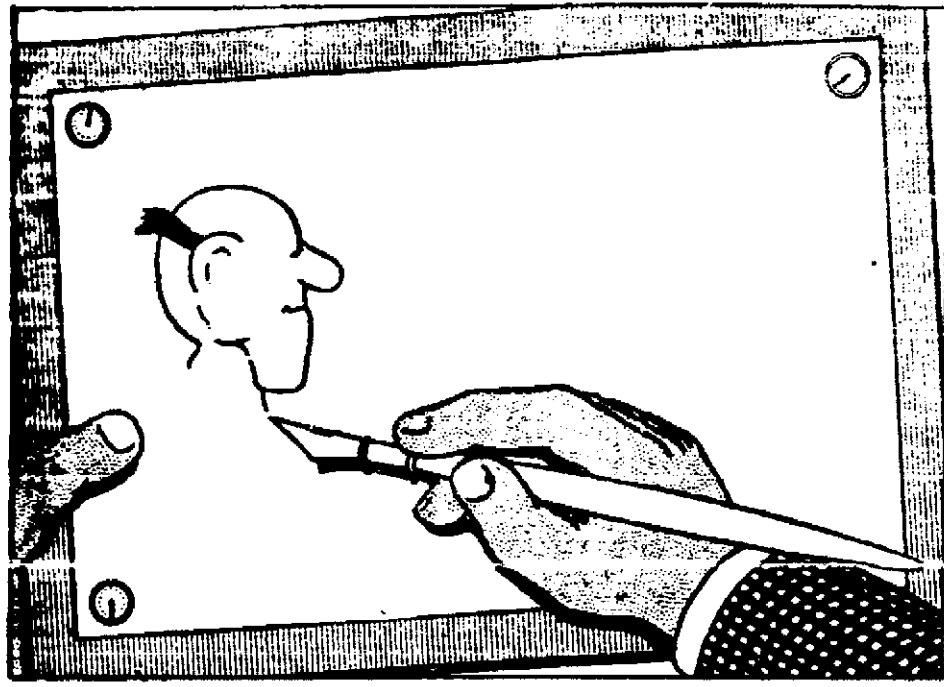


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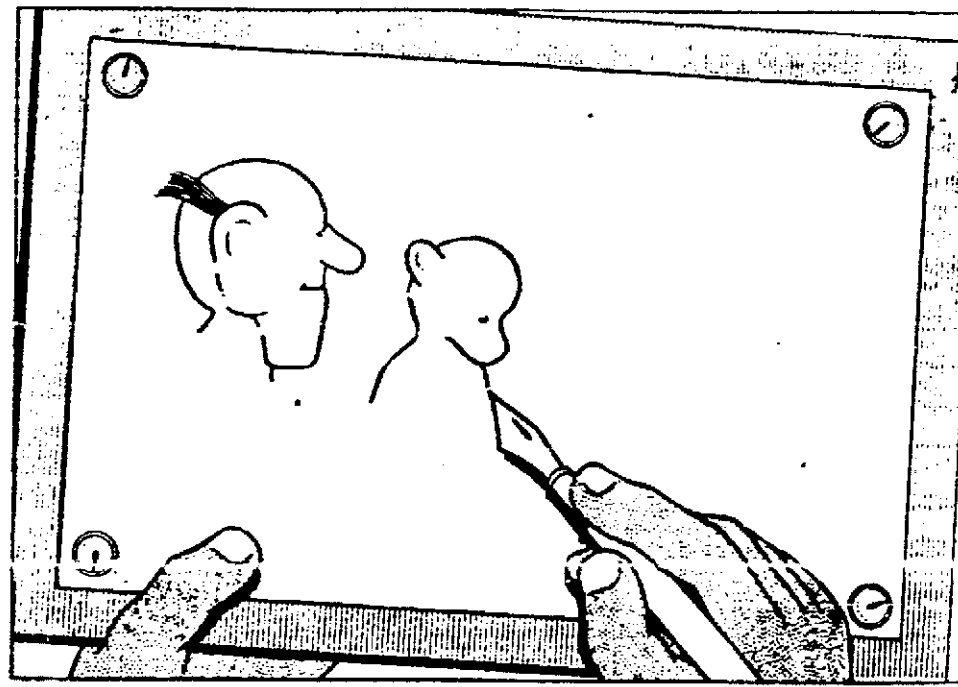
CARTOONAGRAMS

By CHARLES A. OGDEN.

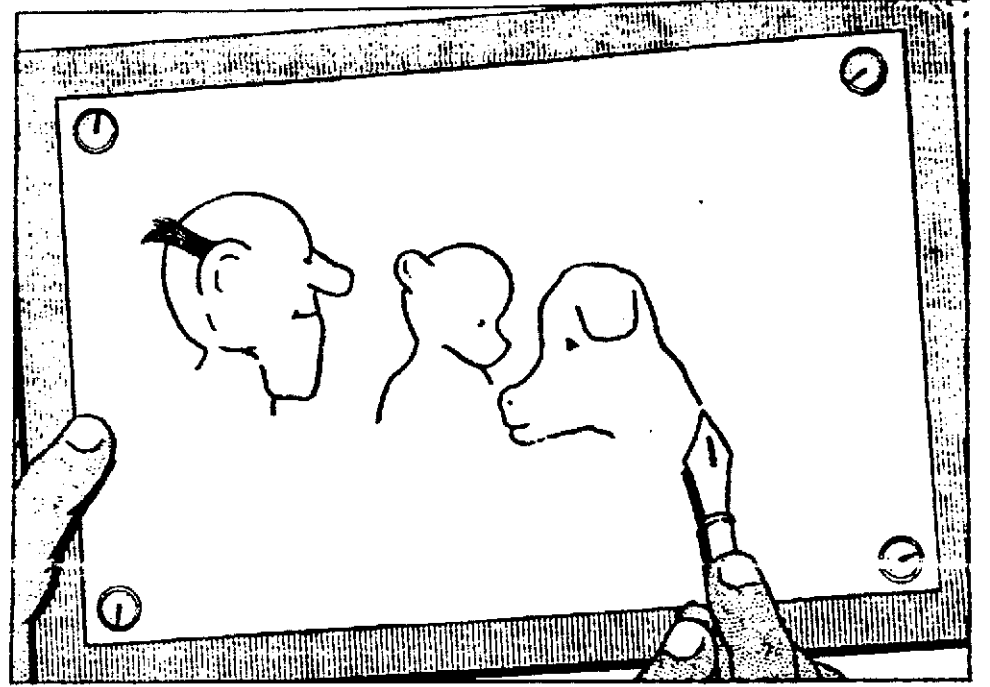
This Must Be the House of Too Much Trouble



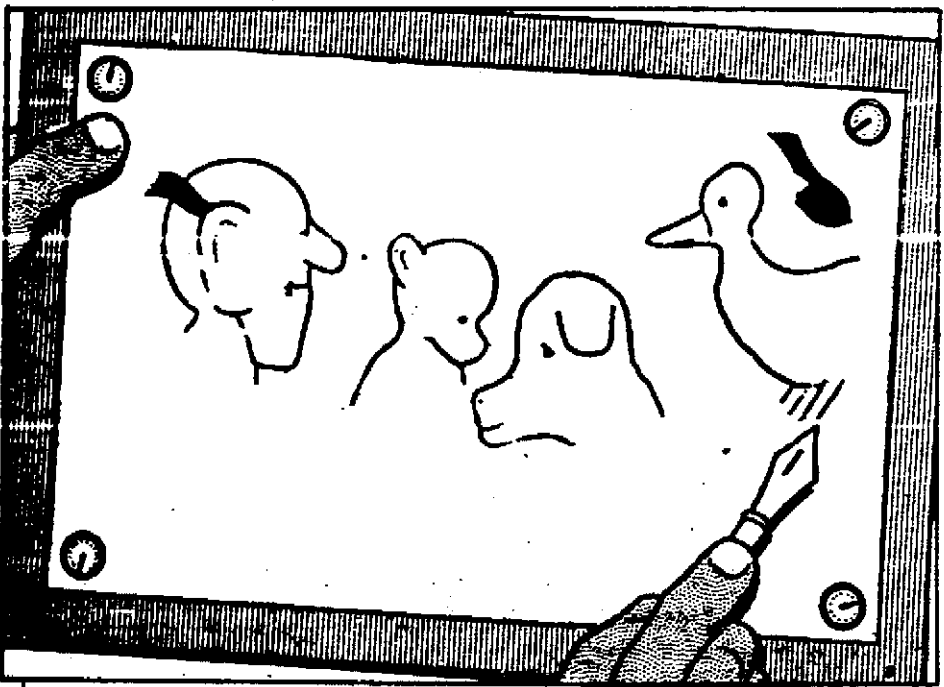
1. Here's a man who is very fond of pets. He has all sorts of them at his house.



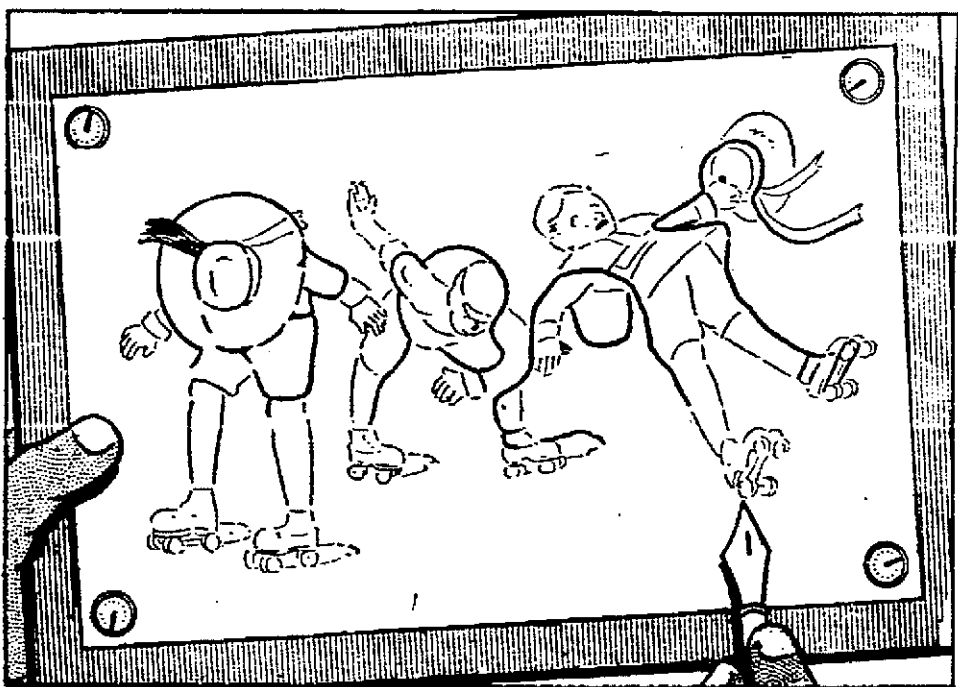
2. He's not contented unless he has them with him. So we'll draw a picture of the little bear cub which the man owns.



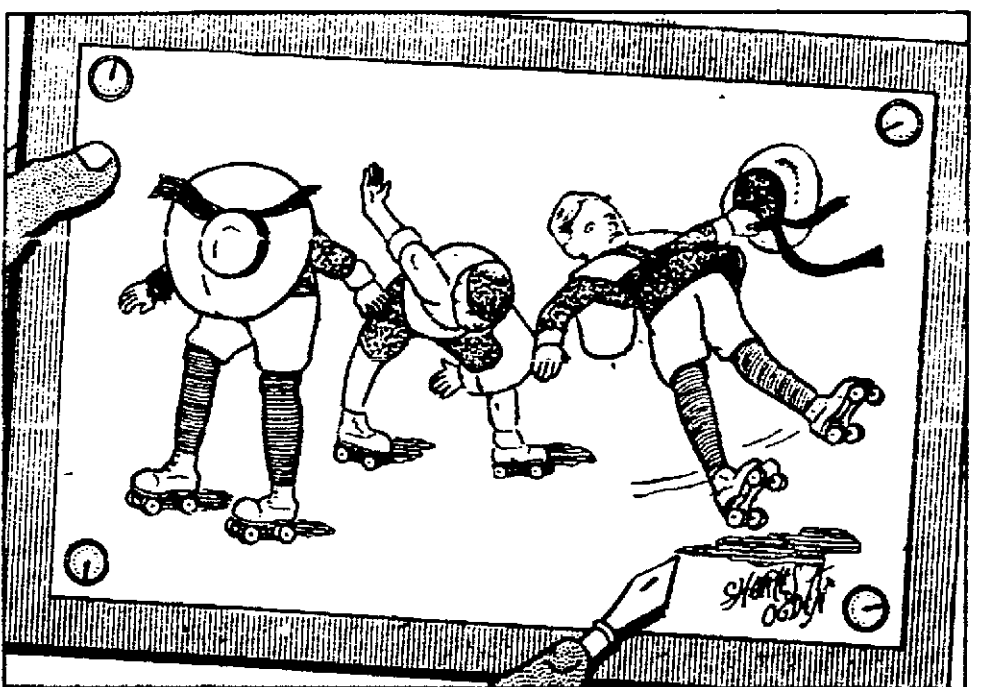
3. Next we'll draw a picture of his favorite dog. It's a peculiar looking animal, isn't it?



4. The man also has a funny looking goose which he likes very much. Here's its picture.



5. O, yes! We almost forgot to mention the most important pets of all. The man has three mischievous boys. We'll add a few lines to the pictures and see the boys.



6. Here they are. Their dad has given each of them a pair of roller skates and they're learning to use them.

The Story Lady

DEAR STORY LADY:

Will you please write a story about animals—tigers, leopards or any kind?

CLINTON JAMES AHERN.

By GEORGENE FAULKNER.

ONCE upon a time, long, long ago in India, there lived a poor farmer who worked very hard every day out in the field.

One day the farmer went out with his bullocks to plow the ground. He had just turned over the first furrow when he heard a purring noise behind him and a great tiger walked up to him and said in a sweet voice: "Peace be unto you, my dear friend. How are you this fine morning?"

"I am very well, thank you," replied the man, as he stood there trembling with fear. "And how are you, friend tiger?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I am quite well, but I am very hungry, and so I have decided that I must eat your two bullocks at once," growled the tiger.

"Oh, friend tiger," said the man, whose courage had come back when he found that the tiger did not intend to eat him. "I really cannot spare these two bullocks, as I need them to help me plow this field. Will you not seek your food somewhere else?"

"No! No!" growled the tiger. "I say that I am hungry, and that I will eat your two bullocks, so make haste and unyoke them at once, for I do not like to be kept waiting," and the tiger began to sharpen his claws upon a stone.

"Dear friend tiger," pleaded the man. "If you will only be so kind as to spare me my oxen I will give you in exchange my cow, which gives us such good milk that I am loath to part with her."

The tiger at last agreed to take the cow rather than the oxen, and the farmer

went sadly home with the tiger following him at a safe distance. The tiger would not come near the house, but waited at the edge of the field and said: "Go home and untie your cow and drive her out here to me, so that I may have my food, for I am hungry and do not wish to wait," and the tiger gnashed his teeth and grinned at the man in a very significant manner.

The man fairly ran for home, and when his wife saw him she could not understand why he had come in from the field so early and she began to scold: "What brings you in from your work so soon? My work for the day has just begun. You think you work hard, but you are always so lazy that you take a rest before the day is half over."

"One moment, wife," answered the man. "I did not come home to rest, but I had to come to get our cow and give it to the hungry tiger who is waiting for me now."

"Give our cow to a tiger? What are you talking about?" scolded the wife.

"Why, the tiger demanded our two bullocks to eat, and as I must have them to draw the plow I offered to give the tiger the cow instead," said the man.

"You stupid!" scolded the woman. "The very idea! You would save your old oxen and give away our cow! Where will our children get their milk to drink, and how can I cook my pottage and collops without any butter?"

"That is all very fine, wife," replied the farmer, "but how can you make bread unless the field is plowed by the oxen? It is surely better to do without milk and butter than without corn and wheat, so come and we will untie our cow."

"We will do no such thing!" answered his wife, and she began to weep. "If you had any sense at all you would think of a way to get us out of this scrape."

"Think yourself!" stormed the husband, in a rage.

"Very well, I will," answered the wife, "but if I do the thinking you must obey all orders. Go back to the tiger and tell him that the cow would not come along with you, so your wife will bring it."

The farmer was afraid to go back to the hungry tiger, but as he could not think of



The Poor Jackal Howled and Pleaded in Vain for the Tiger to Stop and Untie Him, but the Noise Behind Him Only Frightened the Tiger the More, and He Ran Faster and Faster, Helter-Skelter, Uphill and Down, Until He Was Nearly Dead, He Was So Tired.

any other plan he was obliged to obey orders. He found the tiger sharpening his claws and preparing for the feast, and when the tiger heard he was to wait longer for his dinner he was very angry and he began to growl back and forth.

Now, when the farmer went out to the tiger his wife dressed herself in his very best clothes and tied on her head his longest scarf, so that it made a very high turban, and it would make her look as tall as possible. Then she went to the stable and saddled the pony and she rode swagging out to the field astride the pony, waving her sword as though she were a man. When she came near the lane that turned into the field she called out as boldly as could be: "Now, if I can only find a tiger to kill I will be lucky, for I have not tasted any tiger's meat since yesterday, when for my breakfast I ate three tigers."

When the tiger heard these words he

looked out and he was badly frightened, for he thought a bold warrior was upon him, and so he dropped his tail between his legs and ran for the forest as fast as he could go. He ran so fast that he stumbled over his own jackal. (For you must know, children, a tiger is always followed by a lean and hungry jackal, and when the tiger has had all that he can eat the jackal picks the bones.)

"My lord tiger! My poor lord tiger!" moaned the jackal. "Why did you run away so fast when we had been promised such a good meal?"

"Run! Oh, run!" gasped the tiger. "Did you not see that horrible horseman riding out to kill me with his sword? I heard him say that he did not mind eating three tigers for his breakfast."

"Ha! ha!" sniggered the jackal. "Your lordship, your eyes must have been dazzled by the sun, or you would have seen that that was no horseman, but it was the farm-

er's wife, who was dressed up to look like a mighty warrior."

"You must be mistaken," said the cowardly tiger. "It was a tall, strong man, for I saw him, and you were hidden in the bushes and did not see all that I saw, nor did you hear his terrible voice."

"Nonsense," said the jackal. "It was a woman, I tell you. She has played a trick upon you to save her cow. Come, let us go back and you can claim your dinner. Don't be afraid of a woman."

"But you may be bribed to betray me," answered the tiger, for, like all cowards, he was very suspicious.

"We will go together, then," said the jackal.

"Yes," said the tiger, "and when I get there you will stay at a safe distance, and then you will have a chance to run away."

"No, I will not," said the jackal, "and I am willing to tie my tail to yours, and then I cannot get away."

A Tiger Tale

"Oh, very well, then, friend jackal," said the tiger, with a smirk, "in that case I will go back and demand my cow, and you may have the bones to eat."

So they tied their tails together and started off arm in arm.

Now, the farmer and his wife were still out in the field, laughing at the trick she had played on the tiger, when, lo and behold! what did they see but the tiger and jackal bravely marching back with their tails tied together.

"Run! Run!" shrieked the farmer. "We are lost! We are lost!"

"Nothing of the kind, you great big baby!" said his wife. "If you will only stop your noise, for I cannot hear myself speak."

She sat still on her pony and waited until the pair came very near and then she called out politely: "How very kind of you, dear Mr. Jackal, to bring me such a nice fat tiger to eat. I dearly love tiger's meat and I had three tigers for my breakfast. He is such a big plump fellow I know I will have a fine feast, and then I will give you his bones."

When the tiger heard these words he was sure the jackal had betrayed him, and, wild with fright, he started to run, forgetting that the jackal was tied to his tail. Bumpety! bumpety! bumpety! bump! bump! over the stones he dragged the jackal, and scratch! patch! scratch! patch! away they went through the brambles and bushes and briars.

The poor jackal howled and pleaded in vain for the tiger to stop and untie him, but the noise behind him only frightened the tiger the more, and he ran faster and faster, helter-skelter, uphill and down, until he was nearly dead, he was so tired.

"Stop! Oh, stop!" moaned the jackal, and at last the tiger threw himself down on the ground, because he could not run another step. As for the jackal, he gave one last groan and said, "What a mistake it is to be tied to a coward," and he laid down and died. And that is the end of this story.

(This old story is retold from the "Tale of the Panchab," told by the people and translated by Flora Annie Steele.)

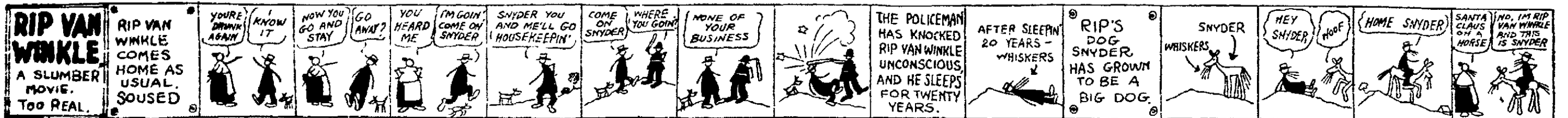
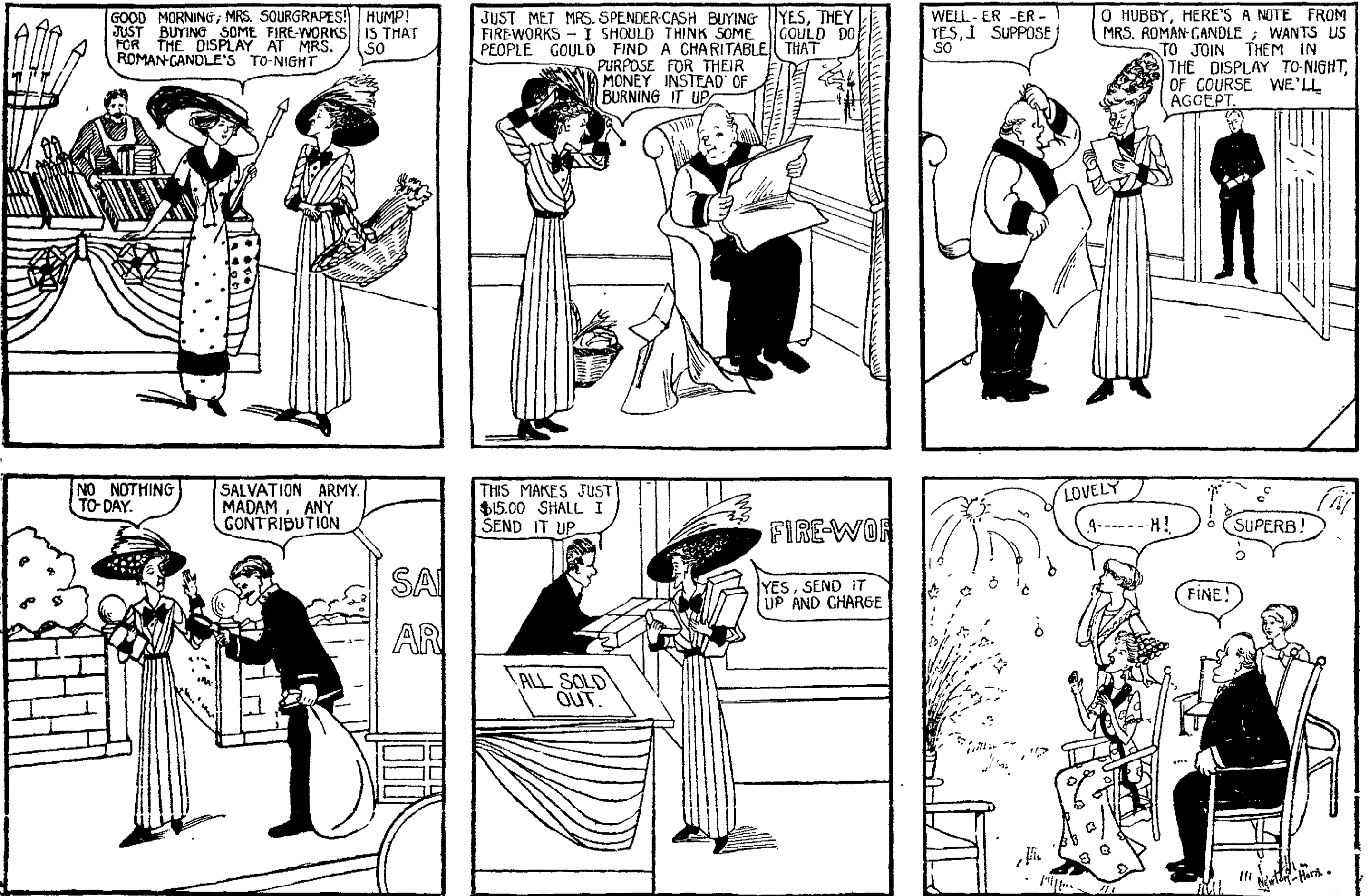
DE FREMERY GIRLS SWIM.
Twenty-six lasses from the Fremery wandered over to Alameda Thursday to swim. Surf beach was the place chosen by the fair damsels as the most appropriate place to disport themselves among the waves and bobbies.

They donned the scarce bathing suits and tripped blithely to the beach, where one by one, they each submerged a dainty toe into the meaining budows. Thereupon each drea back with a splash, shudder and hastily sat upon the warm sand. Finally, emboldened by the presence of many native Alamedans, they ventured into the water and enjoyed themselves very much.

JERRY MACJUNK GETS SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE ON ROUGH-HOUSE



MRS. SOURGRAPE BELIEVES IN A SANE FOURTH EVERY TIME



BOBBY MAKE-BELIEVE

IMAGINES HE'S A COP.

